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DRAFT AGREEMENT PRESENTED AT VIENNA MBFR TALKS

PM240850 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "At the Vienna Talks -- Socialist Countries' Important Initiative"]

[Text] At the plenary meeting of the Vienna talks today, the Czechoslovak delegation tabled, on behalf of the German Democratic Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Soviet Union, and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, as direct participants in the talks, a draft comprehensive agreement on mutual force and arms cuts and on measures in central Europe in that connection. A statement to this effect was made to newsmen at a press conference held by the Czechoslovak delegation after the meeting.

Presenting the new draft agreement at the plenary meeting, Emil Keblusek, the head of the Czechoslovak delegation, pointed out that the draft agreement is entirely based on the new, simple, and practical approach to the resolution of the questions of reductions that was put forward in the proposals of the socialist countries in Vienna on 17 February 1983 in order to end the deadlock at the talks. The gist of this approach is that, irrespective of any disputes or divergencies on the evaluation regarding the number of NATO and Warsaw Treaty Organization troops, the process of reducing troops and arms in central Europe should be started, bringing it to the agreed aim of establishing equal collective ceilings of the number of the armed forces of the sides at a reduced level.

The proposals by the socialist countries of 17 February 1983 constitute a specific and consistent plan for practical actions for progress at the talks, the Czechoslovak delegate stressed. They provide for an immediate implementation, as the first step, of a reduction of a certain part of the troops and arms of the USSR and the U.S. in central Europe on the basis of mutual example, and the subsequent freeze of the levels of the armed forces and arms of all the direct participants in the talks, which would be in effect until a comprehensive agreement is reached. The socialist countries proposed that all talks be completed within a short time -- up to one year.

The tabling of a full-scale draft agreement is another important initiative of the Warsaw Treaty member states which specifies and develops the appropriate provisions of the Prague Political Declaration of 5 January 1983, thus completing the creation of a basis for overcoming the obstacles artificially raised by the Western states and achieving a practical solution to the problem of force and arms cuts in central Europe.

The draft agreement, the Czechoslovak representative continued, provides for the commitment by the states -- direct participants in the talks -- to reduce within a period of three years from the time the agreement takes effect their land forces in central Europe, so that as a result the total strength of the armed forces of either side would be reduced to equal collective levels -- 900,000, including 700,000 land troops, with the personnel of the air force of each side being limited to 200,000.

Each side would itself decide upon the volume of its troop cuts, necessary for the attainment of equal collective levels of the aggregate numerical strength of the armed forces of the sides. The volumes of troop reductions by any party to the agreement would be determined within the framework of the corresponding alliance with the use of the principle of full collectiveness and the formula providing that each party to the agreement having large units in central Europe will take upon itself a considerable part of the general volume of troop cuts of its alliance.

Troops shall be reduced by large units, units and elements together with all their organic armaments and combat materiel.

The reduced foreign troops are to be withdrawn within the national borders and deployed in new places so that no damage is inflicted on the security of the states-participants in the talks, including the participants with a special status.

The draft provides for the commitments by the sides for observance of equal collective levels and prevention of any excess of them, including on a temporary basis.

A special section of the draft agreement is devoted to measures in connection with force and arms cuts in central Europe. The package of measures proposed by the socialist countries for the verification of compliance with the agreement entirely accords with the principle of their sensible ratio with the character of reductions. The draft provides for control of the process of reduction of not only foreign, but also of national, troops and a sufficiently effective verification of the levels of the strength of the personnel of the armed forces remaining after all reductions.

Among the proposed measures are, in particular: invitation on a voluntary basis of observers of the sides to the withdrawals and reductions of the biggest contingents of foreign and national troops, respectively; establishment on each side, after the carrying out of all reductions, of three to four permanent posts for the observation of troop withdrawal from central Europe or their introduction into that area; the possibility of verification on the spot, with the observance of certain demands; the commitment of each side not to put up obstacles to the national technical means of control of the opposite side.

Such measures as the mutual notification about certain aspects of military activities, exchange of information and a mechanism for mutual consultations, including the setting up of a mixed commission from representatives of both sides, are also designed to serve the aims of effective implementation of the agreements and as confidence-building measures.

Emil Keblusek stressed that the draft agreement, in common with the proposals tabled by the socialist countries earlier, fully accords with the agreed mandate of the Vienna talks, the principles of reciprocity and equality of commitments, without permitting any damage to the security of either of the sides and of each of the participants. The draft preserves and develops everything positive that has been accomplished during the Vienna talks, and is of a compromise character.

Thus, the draft comprehensive agreement on mutual force and arms cuts and on measures in that connection in central Europe tabled by the socialist states, together with their proposals of 17 February 1983 provides the participants in the talks with a quite complete, realistic, and clear-cut program for practical actions aimed at ending the deadlock at the Vienna talks and immediately starting reductions of the troops of the sides together with their weapons and leading that process to establishing and maintaining equal ceilings of the numerical strength of the armed forces of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty in the said area at a reduced level.

The package of the proposals of the socialist countries ensures all the necessary prerequisites for reaching mutually acceptable agreements in Vienna. The ball is now in the court of the West, the head of the Czechoslovak delegation said in conclusion.

AFP: ARBATOV SEES NO PROGRESS IN MISSILE TALKS

NC231855 Paris AFP in English 1829 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] Geneva, June 23 (AFP) -- Current negotiations in Geneva on both Euromissiles and strategic arms limitation have not made any progress, a top Soviet strategist said here today.

Georgiy Arbatov, head of the Soviet North American Studies Institute, and a close advisor to Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov, said there had been no breakthrough on the Euromissiles front, where the West plans to deploy cruise and Pershing missiles later this year to counter Soviet SS-20's aimed at Western Europe.

Mr. Arbatov said nor had there been any fresh unofficial proposals. This remark was taken to be a reference to talks last July between then chief U.S. negotiator Paul Nitze and Soviet delegation chief Yuriy Kvitsinksi.

Mr. Arbatov said the present stalemate was serious both for the Soviet Union and the United States, and there was no reason for optimism. He said the best solution would be for Europe to become a zone totally free of nuclear weapons.

Mr. Arbatov repeated that the Soviet Union could not accept President Ronald Reagan's "zero option," whereby no new Western missiles would be placed if all Soviet SS-20 missiles were dismantled.

Any new Western missiles would inevitably lead to a Soviet missile buildup, he said.

BOGACHEV COMMENTS ON NUCLEAR ARMS PROPOSALS

LD231526 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1342 GMT 23 Jun 83

["Equal Levels a la Reagan" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 23 June (TASS) -- TASS observer on military questions Vladimir Bogachev writes: U.S. President Ronald Reagan, speaking yesterday at the conference of the National Association of Independent Entrepreneurs, stated that the United States is fully resolved "to do everything in our power to reach significant reductions of U.S. and Soviet nuclear forces to equal and more stable levels."

On the same day, three ex-directors of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA) -- G. Smith, P. Warnke, and E. Rostow -- speaking in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, accused President Reagan of creating the deadlock at the U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva.

E. Rostow, in particular, stated that Reagan lacks the "political will" to reach agreement at the Geneva talks. P. Warnke stressed that the Reagan plan for reducing strategic weapons does not even remotely resemble a realistic position at the talks.

Unlike Reagan, whose arguments in favor of his plan to boost strategic armaments boil down to the absurd claim that the USSR is allegedly superior to the United States "in all indices of military might," Paul Warnke recently published a detailed analysis of the present-day balance of the two sides' strategic forces. The former director of the ACDA shows that the plan proposed by the White House would force the Soviet Union to make initially a sharp reduction in its strategic forces, primarily in the number of intercontinental ballistic missiles, and afterward to spend enormous amounts for reconstructing their structure, bringing up the number of warheads to 5,000, a limit proposed by Reagan. At the same time, Warnke notes, the United States would considerably increase its superiority in submarine-launched missiles and preserve its multiple superiority in the number of heavy bombers, also including aircraft with cruise missiles.

The White House rejects the USSR's precise and clear proposal which provides for a reduction of more than 25 percent, down to equal levels, in the number of strategic arms carriers (missiles and bombers) of the United States and the USSR and also a considerable curtailment, down to equal levels, in the number of warheads mounted on them.

For known reasons, the White House cannot permit itself to hold a public analysis of the Soviet START proposals and figure computations [tsifrovyye vykladki] concerning the current balance of forces and levels of the sides' strategic forces after they have been reduced according to the Soviet plan. It cannot afford to allow this, since any analysis of this kind would have shown that Reagan not only does not strive for a reduction of nuclear forces "down to equal and more stable levels" at all, but strives for attaining military superiority--a goal that is not only dangerous, but unattainable.

NEW TIMES: USSR WILL MATCH U.S. IN ARMS RACE

PM231543 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 24 Jun 83 p 31

[Dmitriy Pogorzhelskiy untitled article in reply to reader's query under the rubric "Taking Up a Point"]

[Text] The United States and the Soviet Union have nuclear potentials great enough for "guaranteed mutual destruction" many times over. In view of this, must you reply in kind to every step the Americans take in the arms race! Wouldn't it be better for your country to withdraw from the race! [signed] Jaime Rodriguez, Madrid, Spain.

Theoretically, of course, it would be wonderful to drop out of the race. The saving would be enormous. Many of our present difficulties and shortages would be relegated to the past.

But can we afford to "drop out" of the arms race?

At first glance the situation might strike some as paradoxical: the U.S.S.R., as you surely know, adheres to a strictly defensive doctrine and puts forward disarmament proposals one after another, and at the same time develops new weapon systems. You doubtless have heard the contention that it is to blame for the spiralling arms race. This fabrication is used by the U.S. to justify the modernization and build-up of its own weapon systems. But this is a totally false thesis. Let me try to make clear to you our country's real motives in this matter.

You say that both sides possess a big enough potential for "guaranteed mutual destruction." True enough. We have the means to destroy the "other side." But we do not want to destroy anyone. However, we have to be prepared to stand up to any attack. And since the offensive means of the other side are being constantly improved, more and more effective means of defence are needed to protect ourselves against them. Today it is not only a matter of the quantity of armaments, but of their quality. In reply to the U.S. and NATO build-up, we develop corresponding though not necessarily identical weapon systems. You will agree that if a potential opponent makes no effort to conceal that he considers you his main enemy and is grinding an axe against you, it would be naive of you, to say the least, to rely on a mere walking stick for defence.

We are not to blame for the acceleration of the arms race. Just think back. Who was the first to release the nuclear genie at Hiroshima and Nagasaki? The United States.

Could we sit back with folded arms? After all, the U.S. atom bomb was designed for use for strikes at the Soviet Union. Detailed plans were drawn up with this in view. We took appropriate measures and four years later we had our own nuclear weapons. And promptly proposed a ban on these weapons, but the proposal was turned down. And the same has happened time and again since then.

A serious warning to the planners of the destruction of the Soviet Union was the testing in 1953 of the first hydrogen bomb. But even this did not bring the U.S. strategists to their senses. They continued to surround the U.S.S.R. with air bases from which nuclear bombers could reach our territory. Again we had no right to remain inactive. When on October 4, 1957, the world's first artificial earth satellite began sending out its signals, the West read in them a clear-cut message: The U.S.S.R. was capable of sending up ballistic missiles; it had created an intercontinental weapon. Although the main purpose of the Sputnik was peaceful exploration of outer space, it was at the same time a reply to the ring of U.S. bases encircling our frontiers.

In 1960 the U.S. launched the world's first nuclear submarine armed with ballistic missiles. Experts at once assessed it as the beginning of a new round in the nuclear build-up. Four years later we replied with a similar system. Another six years passed and the U.S. came out with the multiple warhead. The threat to our security again escalated and again we had to take counter-measures. This we did five years later. Then, in 1981, the U.S. deployed the Ohio-class nuclear submarine with 24 missiles on board, to which we replied with the Typhoon submarine-based missile system.

Of the 25 major advances in armaments by the beginning of the 1970's, 23 were first developed by the U.S. The Soviet Union merely made good its lag. Unfortunately, this race is still going on, but at a higher technological level. For instance, the U.S. is developing a third generation of cruise missiles -- the kind intended for Western Europe. Systems of "thinking" weapons are in the making, also intended for first-strike use. For several years now the U.S. has been testing a warhead capable of going down 12 metres into the ground before exploding; it is intended for one of the modifications of the Pershing 2 missile. Western military experts say it is designed for strikes at "Soviet missile silos and Kremlin bunkers."

The United States is out to add to its expanding arsenal of strategic nuclear weapons the new nuclear missile systems to be deployed in Western Europe. The Soviet Government unequivocally declared in its statement of May 28 that the U.S.S.R. is faced with the necessity of finding a due reply to these moves of the U.S. Administration; to strengthen its defence capability, among other things by deploying corresponding new strategic systems. As you see, we are again being forced to reply in kind.

The U.S. is developing with all speed weapon systems based on the latest findings in physics. A ray weapon is already being tested at the University of California. Some U.S. experts believe that quantity production of this "miracle weapon" could begin ten years hence. Work is under way on manoeuvrable nuclear warheads. Military technology has reached a level when weapons even more fearsome than the nuclear will be developed.

Our adversary hopes that at some point the U.S.S.R. will prove unable to keep up with him in the creation of new weaponry. This is an illusion. At the present level of scientific and technological development, to strive for military superiority is like chasing a mirage. The U.S.S.R. has always been able duly to reply to any challenge. No matter what weapons and in what quantity the U.S. might produce, the Soviet Union will always be able to match them. Of this we are absolutely certain. But we are no less convinced of the senselessness of continuing to build up arsenals. And hence we consistently call for ending the arms race and banning the development of new typs and systems of weapons.

COMMENTARY LAUDS NUCLEAR FREEZE PROPOSAL

LD231003 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] On the 21st the ambassadors of the United States, Britain, France, and China in Moscow received a Soviet proposal that all nuclear powers freeze both the quantity and quality of their nuclear arsenals. Now, comment on that from Sergey Losev of Radio Moscow:

The Soviet proposal meets the aspirations of all those who cherish world peace. It is also in line with the demand of millions of Americans that the United States and the Soviet Union freeze their nuclear stockpiles immediately. In his recent appearance in the NBC program "Meet the Press," former Vice President Walter Mondale said that preventing nuclear war was the chief concern of the times. Mr Mondale, who is seeking nomination by his Democratic Party to run for president, explained that if the world fails to do so, everything else will be unimportant. He stressed that the planet earth must be insured against being blown up. As a means of achieving this vital goal, Mr Mondale suggested a mutual verifiable freeze on nuclear arsenals.

However, the Reagan administration holds a very different view. In his speech to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Secretary of State George Shultz made much of the President's proposal to raise the present ceiling for inter-continental ballistic missiles on [word indistinct] sites. In fact, he tried to present this move as evidence of American flexibility in Geneva. But the proposal clearly fits with America's continued arms build up and adds to the possibility of a nuclear disaster. The administration pursues essentially the same goals. It wants a limit on land-based missiles, the type that forms the core of the Soviet strategic power. At the same time, it would like all the other strategic elements to be beyond limitation. According to the former director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Paul Warnke, the Reagan proposal is essentially nothing new. Just as earlier American offers, it amounts to a demand that the Soviet Union make unilateral concessions. The United States, meanwhile, would continue to strive for superiority unhindered.

The Reagan offer leaves the MX program intact. Under this program the United States would deploy 100 missiles each carrying 10 nuclear warheads. The offer envisages no limits on Trident II missiles, strategic cruise missiles based in the air, on land, and at sea, or strategic bombers. The Soviet Union has naturally rejected this ploy. This country will not allow the strategic balance between the socialist and imperialist world to be upset. It wants honest negotiations and an agreement based on equality and equal security. That the Soviet approach to arms control is fair and constructive is seen in the fresh Soviet proposals that all nuclear powers freeze both the quantity and quality of their nuclear weapons.

Instructed by parliament, the Soviet Government sends this offer to the governments of the United States, Britain, France, and China. The freeze it proposes would have all nuclear powers stop building up all elements of their nuclear arsenals and deploying new types of nuclear weapons. Each nuclear power would stop testing nuclear devices and delivery vehicles. The Soviet Union and the United States might be the first to introduce such a freeze as soon as they agree to do so, provided the other nuclear powers would follow suit. Now the ball is in the court of the Reagan administration.

U.S.-USSR 13 JUNE START MEETING IN GENEVA REPORTED

LD231517 Moscow TASS in English 1501 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] Geneva June 23 TASS -- The delegations of the USSR and the United States to the negotiations on limitation and reduction of strategic armaments had a plenary meeting here today.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON BLOC POLITICAL COOPERATION

PM241511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Unity and Cohesion"]

[Text] The world of socialism is nowadays a decisive factor of social progress. The community of fraternal countries plays a tremendous and beneficial role in the destiny of all mankind. Their achievements are multiplied in the course of constant cooperation and joint participation in resolving common tasks in the political, economic, and ideological spheres.

"The history of world socialism confirms that the socialist system creates all opportunities for society's confident progress and harmonious relations among countries," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov said in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum. "We see many examples of how these opportunities are realized on the basis of the principles of socialist internationalism, which include both unconditional respect for the sovereign rights of every country and mutual comradely support and mutual assistance."

As the national economic complexes develop, the role of the ruling fraternal parties and of their correct political line is increasing all the time under the conditions of the sharp complication of the international situation. They have a common approach to resolving urgent problems. This is why the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum's proposition on further improving political cooperation among the fraternal parties and countries sounds so topical.

Improving political cooperation means strengthening the unity and cohesion of the community countries' Marxist-Leninist parties and peoples. The frank exchange of opinions and the mutual enrichment with new, progressive experience of socialist and communist building help each country to advance more quickly and avoid mistakes. A jointly determined common course, in which the special features of the situation and also the specific interests of individual states are taken into account, will be an increasingly strong fusion of the fraternal countries' opinions and positions.

The Warsaw Treaty Organization serves as a very important instrument for improving political cooperation. It is precisely the socialist community that is responsible for many initiatives in the quest for a solution to international problems. The Warsaw Pact states' Political Declaration adopted in Prague states once again that the fraternal countries have one policy in international affairs -- one of peace and friendship among peoples. They put forward realistic, constructive proposals which pursue the aim of easing tension, ruling war out as a means of resolving disputes between states, saving human civilization, and preserving man's sacred right to life.

In the process of further rapprochement among the fraternal countries' socioeconomic structures the ruling parties seek to reach a qualitatively new level of economic integration. It must in the long term become increasingly profound, comprehensive, and effective and reliably ensure the strengthening of the participant countries' national economies and the entire community's collective might. Preparations are under way to discuss strategic cooperation tasks at the upcoming economic summit conference of CEMA states. The effectiveness of cooperation is to be enhanced in all directions by our ties. This signifies a need to coordinate economic policy as a whole; to broaden collaboration and direct ties among ministries, departments, and production collectives; to set up joint firms; and to develop international socialist competition.

The growing economic potential is helping to further strengthen socialism's prestige and positions in the world.

By pooling their forces and resources, socialist community countries are together resolving key problems of building a new society -- transferring the economy to an intensive path of development, introducing the latest achievements of the scientific and technical revolution, and strengthening the material and technical base. In this they are guided by the supreme interests of enhancing the people's well-being in every possible way.

The community states' Marxist-Leninist parties foresee the fraternal peoples' further ideological rapprochement, the strengthening of the sense of unity and commonality of historical destinies, and the broadening of the exchange of cultural values. The international consciousness of millions of people is shaped, and trust and mutual understanding are strengthened among them in the course of cooperation. The tighter the bonds linking the countries of the world socialist system, the richer and more fruitful is their spiritual cooperation.

While governed by the common natural laws of the building of the new life, each fraternal party proceeds from the specific conditions in its own country. The differences that exist must not hinder the deepening of cooperation or overshadow the chief thing that provides a common link with the world of socialism. The strength of the ruling communist and workers parties lies in their loyalty to Marxism-Leninism, in the daily strengthening of their ties with the masses, and in their sensitive response to changes occurring inside and outside the country. A divergence from these principles inevitably leads to serious errors of policy. Socialism's enemies would like nothing so much as to undermine confidence and sow dissension among our peoples and parties. But these are illusory hopes. No one has yet succeeded or will succeed in disuniting us. Our loyalty to communist ideals and the principles of socialist internationalism guarantees this.

The strengthening of the community countries' unity and cohesion is the paramount direction in the international activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state. Strengthening cooperation, the fraternal parties are taking measures to further improve the exchange of experience of communist education and their ideological cooperation, and to make more extensive use of the existing reserves in the joint struggle against imperialist propaganda and attempts to sow poisonous seeds of nationalism and revisionism. The CPSU Central Committee June Plenum emphasized the need to reflect this important aspect of CPSU theory and practice in a new edition of the party program.

Closing their ranks, the fraternal parties are firmly following a verified course. Thanks to their unity, socialism in our epoch is a most consistent champion of healthy principles in international relations, and a defender of detente and peace and of the interests of every people and all mankind.

PONOMAREV COMMENTS ON CPSU'S 'PEACE-LOVING' POLICY

LD231355 Moscow TASS in English 1338 GMT 23 Jun 83

[text] Moscow June 23 TASS -- "A world without wars, without weapons, is an ideal of the CPSU," Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, writes in his article, entitled "The Victorious Experience of Struggle and Creativity," in the party magazine KOMMUNIST. The latest issue of this journal has just come off the press.

The party proceeds from the premise that to pursue in deeds a peaceloving course means to press in all questions of international policy for such solutions that would lessen the threat of nuclear war," the article says. "That is exactly what the Soviet Union is doing. It has unilaterally assumed the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear arms. Together with other socialist countries it proposed to conclude a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and on maintaining relations of peace between the member-states of the two military-political groupings -- the Warsaw Treaty and NATO -- and came out with a number of other important peace initiatives."

"The constructive, realistic peace proposals of the USSR receive a widespread response in the minds of millions and millions of people of different political orientations, ideology and party belonging. This is natural because a truly peace-loving policy is an honest and open policy, addressed not only to governments, but also to peoples."

"Our party is convinced that through the concerted efforts of all forces of peace and progress it is possible to stop the sliding down to war, to foil the plans of imperialism's militaristic circles and put an end to the arms race. Realisation of the responsibility that rests today on the international working class as the principal social force of the epoch is the key factor that shapes the positions and activity of its po[illegible] vanguard -- the communist and workers' parties."

Boris Ponomarev recalled that the Soviet workers' and peasants' state "from the first day of its establishment came out as the material bulwark of peace and its vigorous defender. The Leninist decree on peace, the numerous works by Lenin in which he worked out the principles of the policy of peaceful coexistence, its main directions and methods, became the foundation for the entire activity of the party and Soviet state in the international arena."

"In conditions of the imperialist surrounding, the preservation of peace was an immensely difficult task. The USSR had to pass through the crucible of the grim trials of the Great Patriotic War. Defending, arms in hand, the freedom and independence of its homeland, the Soviet people fought for that war to be the last one. At the price of huge losses it paved the road to peace. The skies over our country have been peaceful for already almost forty years. This is convincing evidence of the effectiveness of the CPSU's Leninist foreign policy courses."

WORLD WAR II, PRESENT RELATIONS WITH U.S. NOTED

LD212114 Moscow TASS in English 1904 GMT 21 Jun 83

["The Lessons of an Aggression" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 21 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Gennadiy Shishkin reports: There are dates which will never be blotted out of people's memory.

To the Soviet people such a date was June 22, 1941, when bloody nazism brought down on our country the fiery squall of war. Nazism had long prepared for that perfidious aggression. Relying on the support of world reaction, it had amassed an enormous force. Together with its allies it had seized nearly all Europe and a substantial part of Asia, and it seemed to many in the West then that nobody would be able to hold out against its onslaught.

But the aggressor had miscalculated: The Soviet people resolutely stood up to defend its motherland and barred the way of Nazi barbarism. But the struggle was implacably fierce, requiring of it superhuman effort. It was the most ferocious war that had ever fallen to the lot of the Soviet people, or any other people in the world for that matter. A total of 20 million Soviet citizens were killed in that war. As a result of the war and the Nazi occupation of a part of the USSR's territory, the Soviet people lost about one-third of its national wealth.

Time cannot blot out of the people's memory the innumerable disasters and suffering which World War II brought, not only to the Soviet people, but also to the entire mankind. History served a stern lesson. The peoples paid too dear a price for having failed to avert that war. To prevent the recurrence of another world tragedy, the participants in the anti-Hitler coalition needed to exert maximum effort in order to prevent by joint actions the revival of the forces of militarism and aggression.

But it is precisely this that was not achieved. Hardly had the war ended when they in Washington and London began to grit their teeth over the fact that the victory over nazism had aroused a powerful wave of social and political transformations throughout the world. It did not suit imperialists that the victory had radically changed the alignment of forces in the world arena, that the world system of socialism had emerged and begun to grow stronger, and that many formerly dependent nations had cast off the yoke of colonial and imperialist oppression.

As a result, instead of cooperation and coexistence, imposed on the world was cold war with the help of which imperialism tried to prevent the enhancement of socialism and the national liberation movements. But attempts to turn back the wheel of history have again proved futile. Placing on the peoples the heaviest burden of the runaway arms race, imperialism has aggravated to extremes all its inner and interstate antagonisms. As to socialism, it has not only held out, but has also been able to achieve military-strategic parity with imperialism, which objectively facilitates peaceful coexistence.

Nonetheless, ignoring historical experience, the Reagan administration has embarked on a path which in actual fact rejects the very possibility of peaceful coexistence between the socialist and capitalist social systems, the need for their peaceful competition. The political credo of Reaganite crusaders is confrontation to the end, even if this leads to nuclear catastrophe. But attempts to resolve the historical dispute between the two world social systems by a military clash would be ruinous to the whole of mankind!

No sensible person can reconcile himself to this catastrophic prospect. This is why demands are mounting all over the world for an alternative to this insane course. The Soviet people are convinced that also today, despite the White House's stubborn unwillingness to reckon with reality, there are possibilities of making Washington revise its prospectless course for attaining military superiority and the policy of diktat in relation to the Soviet Union. As Yuriy Andropov emphasized in his conversation with Averell and Pamela Harriman, also today the Soviet and American people have a common enemy -- the threat of war which would be incomparable in its destructive consequences with the last war. Hence the truly immense international significance of the acomplishment of the task of adjusting relations between the USSR and the United States to the preservation of world peace, the removal of the threat of nuclear war.

As to the Soviet Union, both Yuriy Andropov and the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee emphasized recently that the policy for peaceful coexistence, for the development of even, mutually beneficial and, still better, good-neighborly relations with the United States is the basic line of our policy.

It is now up to the United States.

NATO 'GLOBAL SHIELD-83' EXERCISES SCORED

LD232329 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 23 Jun 83

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Nikolay Agayants]

[Text] The determination to make every effort to safeguard universal peace and strengthen international security was loudly declared today by the participants of the representative forum in Prague -- "For Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War." At the very time when Prague is hosting the participants of this worldwide assembly, the Pentagon is carrying out exercises of U.S. strategic nuclear forces codenamed Global Shield-83. One wonders: Is this coincidence mere chance? Or is it a deliberate action on the part of Washington? Listen to the opinion of our commentator Anatoliy Doronin:

The choice of the place and time of holding the exercises lends political overtones to this military venture. If such events are organized during a period of increased tension or a sensitive area they become a demonstration of force, provide an opportunity for sabre rattling, and turn into a form of gunboat diplomacy. The fact that the exercises of the U.S. strategic nuclear forces have begun precisely when representatives of more than 130 countries -- a truly global forum -- are discussing in Prague the most topical problems pertaining to the bridling of the nuclear arms race, is not at all, in my opinion, the result of mere chance. I will try to justify this conclusion.

Military force has always been regarded by American Administrations -- regardless of whether power was held by Republicans or Democrats -- as a foundation of their foreign policy, as an ultimate means of settling international disputes, or, one might say, as the decisive factor at the final stage. This also corresponds to the essence of capitalism itself -- any sharing is based on force. At various times the United States of America resorted to the demonstration of force: in the gunboat diplomacy employing naval forces, the Southeast Asia, near the shores of Africa, in the Mediterranean and the Caribbean seas, as well as in other regions of the world. In recent times, especially when Reagan's administration came to power, the diplomacy of missiles is being used to an increasing extent; this is a modified version of gunboat diplomacy in accordance with the progress of science and diplomacy. The current global exercises involve 150,000 American military personnel who service more than 1,000 ground-based intercontinental ballistic missiles deployed on U.S. territory, and also several hundred strategic bombers based in the United States of America and at U.S. bases in West Europe, on Guam in the Pacific, and in Japan. A number of West European countries and Japan, where the American bases are located, have also joined in the exercises.

There are reasons to maintain that the fact that Washington has brought into the state of readiness its strategic nuclear forces at this precise moment, during the work of the worldwide assembly, amounts to nothing else but sabre rattling and missile diplomacy which the Reagan administration is seeking to use on such a wide front in order to exert political and psychological pressure upon the peoples of the world. I would say that this is an open challenge not only to the thousands of the representatives of antiwar movements who have gathered in Prague, but also to common sense.

Washington could hardly have thought of anything better to demonstrate its attitude to peace and disarmament, although this action fully corresponds to the basic foreign policy concepts of the ruling circles of the United States of America and to the hawk-like logic of the present masters of the White House whose yearning for the good old days manifests itself not only in domestic policy but also in foreign policy. However, what was possible and feasible before no longer produces the same effect today. There has been a change not only in weapons as means of foreign policy pressures, but also in the thinking of people who protest in a more united manner against the use of force, including nuclear force, in international relations. This is testified to by the very fact of the organization of the World Assembly "For Peace and Life, Aganist Nuclear War."

'Playing With Fire'

LD230843 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1914 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] As NPI reports from Washington, tomorrow the United States, Canada, a number of West European member-states of NATO, and Japan will begin military maneuvers bearing the title "Global Shield 83." Our commentator Boris Andrianov is at the microphone:

The title of these wargames means shield of the planet. Thus dubbing them, the Pentagon ring leaders clearly plan on camouflaging the real meaning of the maneuvers and creating the impression that they are of a strictly defensive character. Representatives of the U.S. military are particularly relying on this at present, trying to appease concern which has arisen in extensive circles of the world public in connection with the latest militaristic adventure of the United States. This concern is very well justified since dangerous things are lurking behind this encoded shield. Judge for yourself. According to official Pentagon statements, these maneuvers are to raise combat-readiness and determine the capability of troops to perform the tasks in the event of a nuclear war. That is, it concerns yet another serious step by the Reagan administration on the dangerous path of escalating militaristic preparations for global nuclear confrontation.

During the maneuvers their organizers intend to simulate the situation which might come about during a nuclear war. In accordance with this scenario a main role in the exercises is accorded to the units of the Strategic Air Command of the United States, including the B-52 bombers and inter-continental ballistic missiles. In addition, the troops of the United Command of the Aerospace Defense of North America and other combinations, which according to the Pentagon statement are linked with extreme situations envisaging the use of nuclear weapons, will operate.

Analyzing this global military demonstration, international observers are turning attention to the fact that U.S. troops stationed in West Europe, Japan, and the Pacific Ocean island of Guam will take part in the maneuvers. It is in these regions, as Washington reckons, that the full burden of the consequences of a global conflict would be felt were it to break out. But the United States will be able in such a case to remain somewhere on the side. The nuclear adventurism of the Reagan administration is very much displayed in these calculations. Refusing to take a sober attitude at the Geneva talks, it merely gives verbal reassurance of its readiness for a more flexible attitude to the question of the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons. In reality Washington is demonstrating its intentions of contunuing to conduct affairs towards a dangerous military confrontation. The Global Shield 83 maneuvers which begin tomorrow particularly testify to this.

It is really true that across the ocean they cannot sensibly assess the entirely ruinous nature of playing with fire, particularly thermonuclear. But it is time to do this, considering the real state of affairs in our world.

WORLD PEACE ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES ARMS RACE

LD231319 Moscow TASS in English 1126 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] Prague June 23 TASS -- TASS correspondent L. Latysheva reports: Only disarmament and reduction in the military spending which attained astronomical proportions will make possible the solution of many highly acute social problems confronting the peoples of the world. This conclusion has become the keynote of most speeches in the discussion within the framework of the World Assembly "For Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War." Dozens of representatives of various countries of the world speaking in the dialogues "Danger of Nuclear War Is a Threat to Life and the Ways of Preventing It", "European Security and Disarmament", "The Arms Race: How to Halt and Reverse It", on behalf of millions of their fellow countrymen passionately and convincingly urged that the utmost should be done to stop the arms race unleashed by imperialism whose most dangerous element is the preparation for the deployment of new medium-range American missiles in Western Europe.

The problem of disarmament is closely linked with the struggle against the policy of American imperialism and the onslaught by transnational corporations, said E. Pipharulis, the representative of the Greek trade union movement. It is only these forces that benefit from the arms race. It is precisely they that use their propaganda machine for spreading concoctions to the effect that bigger military expenditures of the West are supposedly necessary because of an imaginery "threat from the East".

The aggressive United States machinations, emphasized the Nicaraguan representative, compel us to spend resources on defense which are vitally necessary for the advance of the economy and national culture.

The participants in the discussion closely listened to a speech by Soviet representative M. Milstein who pointed out that the main cause of the aggravation in the international situation was the desire of the Western militaristic forces to impose a qualitatively new stage of the arms race upon the world.

Implementation of the proposals contained in the Soviet Government's appeal for a quantitative and qualitative freeze of nuclear weapons, he emphasized, will make it possible to reduce the danger of a nuclear catastrophe and to achieve complete nuclear disarmament.

Afghan Delegate's Comments

LD230414 Moscow TASS in English 2034 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Prague June 22 TASS -- The forum of peace forces from 140 countries that opened yesterday in Prague will be of much importance for the destinies of peace, will promote the rallying and unity of the peoples in the struggle for peace and disarmament, said 'Abdol Majid Sarbuland, the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. He is taking part in the World Assembly "For Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War".

In a conversation with TASS correspondents Yuriy Sizov and Aleksey Senin he spoke highly about the political declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member-states that was adopted in Prague in January, described it as a peace manifesto. The Afghan people, 'Abdol Majid Sarbuland said, is now living through a difficult period. Afghanistan is now in conditions of the undeclared war waged on it by the reactionary imperialist forces headed by the USA. Women, children, old people are killed by hired murderers sent into Afghanistan's territory from Pakistan.

The enemies of the April Revolution will be unable to destroy the gains of the people, the gains which opened to working people of Afghanistan the unprecedented opportunities of the economic and social development, said 'Abdol Majid Sarbuland.

The Soviet Union and other socialist countries that form a strong bulwark of the peace forces working for the prevention of new war, for detente and disarmament, give us an invaluable assistance and support in the protection of socialist gains, he said.

Afghanistan's representative condemned the interference of the United States and other countries in Afghanistan's internal affairs as a gross violation of the norms and principles of international law. In this connection he rebuffed the attempts of Japan's representative at the World Assembly to impose the discussion of Afghanistan's internal affairs on the participants of one of the dialogues that were started at the forum. These attempts play into the hands of the reactionary policy of the Reagan administration, 'Abdol Majid Sarbuland said.

UN COMMITTEE DISCUSSES SPACE ARMS RACE

LD231233 TASS in English 0801 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Excerpts] New York June 23 TASS -- TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports:

The threat of the spreading of the arms race into outer space, which is viewed by the Pentagon as a new and "promising" arena of preparations for war, is a source of alarm all over the world. This is seen from the statements by representatives of states at the current session at the U.N. headquarters of the committee for the peaceful uses of outer space. They stress that the expanses of the "sixth ocean" should remain the sphere of peaceful cooperation for the benefit of all peoples.

Meanwhile, the plans of preparations for "star" war announced by Washington may reduce to a naught prospects for such cooperation. These plans increase the danger of war. The Pentagon is known to have already set up a so-called space command with a headquarters in Colorado Springs (Colorado State). According to American press reports, the "outer space" military budget of the USA will have reached 14 billion dollars by the year of 1988.

Oleg Trayanovskiy, the USSR permanent representative to the U.N., declared that a source of deep concern for the Soviet Union is the plans for a militarisation of outer space, and the creation of outer space means of warfare, which are openly proclaimed by the USA. In 1981 the Soviet Union tabled at the U.N. a draft treaty prohibiting the deployment of weapons of any type in outer space. It is necessary to draw and conclude such an agreement at the earliest date, the Soviet representative stressed.

PRAVDA ARTICLE ON NATO ASSEMBLY SESSION

PM210948 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jun 83 First Edition p 5

[Article by Yuriy Kuznetsov under the rubric "Commentator's Column": "Blind Wall"]

[Text] The session of the so-called North Atlantic Assembly held in Copenhagen was addressed by Swedish Prime Minister O. Palme. This was something new because this NATO "parliamentary forum" has so far failed to offer its platform to the leaders of non-NATO states. Why then did the Danish authorities who invited O. Palme consider it necessary to offer the platform to a spokesman for neutral Sweden?

The point is obviously that feelings against nuclear arms are very strong in Denmark. Recently this was directly expressed in the decision of the Danish parliament which obliged the country's government to advocate the suspension of preparation for deploying 572 new U.S. medium-range missiles in West Europe as long as talks are under way in Geneva on nuclear arms limitation -- even if they last until next year. Denmark has thus officially altered its stance with respect to the so-called "twin-track decision" taken by the bloc in 1979. Naturally, the country's public and political circles are both asking about possible alternatives to the nuclear course.

These alternatives do exist. They include not only the USSR's well-known initiatives, but also proposals from North European countries like Finland and Sweden. As is well known, they both advocate creating a nuclear-free zone in the north of the continent. In addition, Sweden recently a suggested creating in central Europe a zone free from battlefield nuclear weapons. It was in this spirit that O. Palme expressed himself when he addressed the NATO members. He denounced concepts of "peace based on nuclear deterrence" and stated that in Europe "the tension created by nuclear weapons can be particularly felt."

But in NATO calls for reason run up against a blind wall. This was immediately confirmed by the speech delivered by FRG Defense Minister M. Woerner. He stated out of hand, in a rude tone, that "nuclear-free zones are of no benefit to the cause of security" and that it is not a question of whether to deploy nuclear bombs, but of "where they will explode." In other words, the West German minister preassigned the North European countries the role of "nuclear targets" irrespective of whether they have nuclear-free status or not. A most eloquent admission!

The leading NATO powers' acute allergy to the idea of nuclear-free zones was known before as, indeed, was their general reluctance to consider the opinion of others, particularly the junior countries of the bloc, not to mention the opinion of the countries which do not belong to it. That reflects the profoundly militarist, destructive approach of the NATO leaders toward the most topical problems of the present day -- the limitation of the arms race and the weakening of international tension -- which was demonstrated yet again in the Danish capital.

SOVIET OFFICIAL DISCUSSES DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

LD232236 Moscow TASS in English 1529 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 23 TASS -- Cooperation of the Soviet Union with the developing Asian, African, and Latin American countries is based on respect for sovereignty and national dignity of the states and peoples which embarked on the path of independent development, strict observance of the principle of equality and mutual benefit, said Aleksandr Krasheninnikov, chief of the International Relations Board of the USSR Centrosoyuz (Union of Cooperative Societies).

Aleksandr Krasheninnikov was addressing a seminar in Moscow today for leading officials of cooperative organisations of the developing countries. The speaker noted that in the big and diversified aid rendered by the USSR to the newly-free states a part is also played by the Soviet consumer cooperatives. The links between the Centrosoyuz and cooperative organisations of these countries are characterised by a permanent widening of their geography, a deepening of contacts in various fields of cooperative activities, including in the field of foreign trade.

In recent years trade relations have been established with the cooperative societies in many developing countries, including Guinea Bissau, India, Lebanon, Nigeria, Morocco, the Yemen Arab Republic, Thailand, and Jamaica.

The operations carried out on a barter trade basis enable these countries not to spend hard currency for purchasing products. Exports to the USSR ensure for the cooperative societies a stable commodity market and help resolve the problem of employment.

Over a short period, Aleksandr Krasheninnikov pointed out, the cooperative sector in the newly-free states has formed as an important element of the national economy. Its further development necessitates skilled personnel. The USSR Centrosoyuz gives assistance in the training of specialists of cooperative business. Representatives of Asian, African, and Latin American countries are under training among other foreign students at the institutions of higher learning of Moscow, Lvov, Poltava, and Novosibirsk. They study the economy, organisation, and planning of activities of the cooperatives, the fundamentals of materiel studies, and bookkeeping.

PROFESSOR HITS U.S. REJECTION OF LOS CONVENTION

PM200938 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Interview with Prof A.L. Kolodkin of Moscow State University, chairman of the Soviet Law of the Sea Association, by IZVESTIYA correspondent A. Cherepanov -- no place or date given -- published under the rubric "Reader's Questions": "Respect for International Law" -- capitalized passages as published]

[Text] Our newspaper's editorial board has received several readers' letters which, prompted by the recent Soviet Government statement condemning the U.S. position on the UN Law of the Sea Convention, ask for a somewhat more detailed explanation of this issue. IZVESTIYA correspondent A. Cherepanov met Prof A.L. Kolodkin of Moscow State University, chairman of the Soviet Law of the Sea Association, and was granted an interview.

The convention has already been signed by over 120 countries including the Soviet Union. But the United States and a number of its allies are attempting, by their actions, and refusal to sign this document, to prevent the practical implementation of the convention's principles. Soviet jurists, A.L. Kolodkin noted, consider the present U.S. Administration's arbitrary unilateral actions absolutely intolerable because they are contrary to the positions of the entire international community. This is in the first place. In the second place, the U.S. Administration's statement about nonrecognition of the convention and the simultaneous establishment of a 200-mile economic zone indicates an attempt to torpedo the decision to approve all principles as a single "package." It all boils down to the fact that positions have been agreed on the seabed regime, on straits, on economic zones, on the protection of the marine environment, on scientific research, on the mechanism to settle disputes, and so forth, but on the INDISPENSABLE CONDITION that all this be adopted as a whole, in other words AS A SINGLE AND INDIVISIBLE "package." And now, you see, the U.S. monopolies (Kennecot Copper, Ocean Mining Associates, and others) refuse to accept the seabed regime established by the convention because they dislike the principle of disallowing the monopolization of the seabed and its riches by any one country. What they want is a "free hand."

It is well known that the convention was elaborated with the active participation of socialist and developing countries as well as the United States and its allies. Their proposals were taken into account at all the stages of nearly 10 years of work. That is why the convention contains principles which accord with the interests of ALL THESE COUNTRIES AND GROUPS OF COUNTRIES. Finally, it must be noted that the adopted convention meets the universally recognized standards of international law and that its observance is obligatory for all states, regardless of whether they have signed it or not. The Soviet Government statement draws attention precisely to all these facts.

USSR-U.S. TRADE, ECONOMIC COUNCIL MEETING REPORTED

LD231154 Moscow TASS in English 0909 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] New York June 23 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Setunskiy reports: The Soviet-American Trade and Economic Council, at a meeting held here, discussed the state of Soviet-American trade and ways of developing it. Both sides expressed interest in the expansion of the mutually advantageous trade between the two countries. Concrete questions were specifically discussed connected with the holding of an exhibition of American agro-industrial firms in Moscow in October next. Some 100 United States companies have to date expressed their desire to take part in the exhibition.

A regular annual meeting of the members of the Soviet-American Trade and Economic Council is to be held in Chicago in October next.

Co-chairman of the council William Verity, the president of the ARMCO Steel Corporation, told a TASS correspondent that representatives of the United States business and Soviet foreign-trade organizations were going to exert all efforts to promote the utmost expansion of Soviet-American trade.

The head of the Soviet delegation, Vladimir Sushkov, who is co-chairman of the council from the Soviet side, pointed out that the session has offered an opportunity of discussing all aspects of a wide range of questions related to Soviet-American trade. He stressed the need of eliminating all artificial barriers preventing genuine normalization of trade relations between the two countries, since this would accord with the long-term interests both of the Soviet Union and the United States.

Member of the Executive Council and chairman of the Board of Directors of the "Archer Daniels Midland Company" Duane said that trade was the road to peace and mutual understanding. The exchange of opinion at the session of the Soviet-American Trade and Economic Council and its decisions have a positive significance, said member of the Executive Committee of the council, president and chairman of the Board of Directors of "Pepsi Cola" Donald Kendall.

U.S. EXPANDING 'SPRINGBOARDS' FOR AGGRESSION

LD231257 Moscow TASS in English 1040 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] Washington June 23 TASS -- Hatching plans for armed intervention in various regions of the world, the United States is stepping up the creation of springboards for future aggression. The CBS television corporation, quoting testimony by representatives of the United States Air Force at a private hearing in a congressional committee, reported that Washington had concluded a series of secret agreements enabling the Pentagon to build military bases practically on all continents. It has been learned, specifically, that another air force base has been set up in the south of Egypt, where, according to CBS, some 100 American servicemen, using military hardware and equipment of the value of 70 million dollars, are servicing around-the-clock military transport planes and AWACS aircraft. One of the aircraft [as received] generals bluntly said at the hearing that the base was an excellent springboard for United States secret operations.

Two more airfields in Turkey in close proximity to the Soviet border have been made available to the American military.

In Liberia, the Pentagon is financing modernization of an airport at a fast pace, and in Morocco a bomber base is being actively used to refuel warplanes flying to the Persian Gulf region.

Washington allocated 13 million dollars for the reconstruction of an airport in Honduras. The runway is to be lengthened for heavy planes. A senior Pentagon official said at the private hearing in Congress that this would enable the United States rapidly to use its military power in Central America.

Training of the interventionist "Rapid Deployment Force" is simultaneously being stepped up and the bases in various regions of the world are being set up mainly for this force. The Reagan administration plans to double its strength before long, bringing it up to 440,000 men. In the current fiscal year alone, some 3,000 million dollars have been allocated for the "Rapid Deployment Force."

U.S. 'DESTRUCTIVE APPROACH' TO USSR RELATIONS HIT

LD231654 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0445 GMT 23 Jun 83

[From "Topical Problems of International Life" program presented by international affairs journalist Gennadiy Shishkin]

[Text] Hello, comrades. In the present complicated international situation when there is unprecedented aggravation of the struggle between two world social systems, it would be difficult to overestimate the significance of Soviet-U.S. relations. For here it concerns interrelations between the most powerful socialist state and the biggest power of contemporary capitalism. It concerns countries which are responsible for almost half of world industrial production and which control a lion's share of the nuclear missile potential.

We approach relations with the United States very seriously, Comrade Andropov stressed in conversation with Averell and Pamela Harriman, understanding their importance for preserving peace on earth and removing the threat of a nuclear war. If we are witnessing today an acute deterioration in Soviet-U.S. relations, the guilty should be sought in Washington.

In his report at the USSR Supreme Soviet session, Comrade Gromyko noted: This is taking place as a result of the fact that the captain's bridge of Washington's foreign policy is currently manned by representatives of circles with clearly manifest imperialist ambitions, preaching the cult of strength in international relations and aspiring to remake the world to their own standards. It is precisely as a result of this that there has been a turn in the U.S. policy toward achieving military superiority.

The Reagan administration shuts its eyes to the lessons of history, but it would not hurt them to remember, especially now, when the 42d anniversary of the attack by fascist Germany on the Soviet Union is being marked. The Hitlerites did not conceal their aims: They wanted to destroy socialism. Supported by world reaction, fascism gained enormous power and many in the West thought at that time that no one would be able to withstand its pressure. But the aggressor miscalculated. The Soviet people came resolutely to the defense of their homeland and blocked the path for fascist barbarism.

At the cost of 20 million Soviet lives and the loss of approximately one-third of our national wealth, fascism was defeated. History taught a severe lesson: Because they had not managed to prevent war, the peoples had to pay too costly a price. But no sooner had the war ended than Washington and London started gnashing their teeth because of the fact that the victory over fascism had raised a mighty wave of sociopolitical changes throughout the globe.

As a result of this, instead of cooperation and coexistence, the world had a cold war imposed upon it, with the aid of which imperialism tried to prevent the strengthening of socialism and the national liberation movements.

Hundreds of military bases were scattered around the world, and mainly near the Soviet borders. The North Atlantic alliance was created, conducting a policy of operating from a position of strength from the very first day. Nevertheless, having unleashed on humanity an uncontrollable arms race, imperialism aggravated all its internal and interstate antagonisms beyond all limits. As far as socialism was concerned, it was not only undefeated, but achieved a strategic military equilibrium with imperialism which objectively assists peaceful coexistene. Nevertheless, by ignoring historical experience the Reagan administration has chosen a path which virtually denies the very possibility of peaceful coexistence between socialist and capitalist social systems, a necessity in their peaceful competition.

The political credo of the Reagan crusaders is confrontation to the end, even if this leads to a nuclear catastrophe. For as Comrade Andropov stressed in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, any attempt to solve the historic conflict between these two world social systems by means of a military clash will be fatal for mankind. No sensible person can come to terms with such a catastrophic prospect. This is why demands are growing throughout the world to find an alternative to this insane course.

In the United States itself also, other politicians who more realistically assess their position in the international arena are springing into action. This is also demonstrated by the evident awakening in the United States of new interest in Soviet-U.S. relations. The U.S. Congress recalled, for example, that 16 November this year marks the 50th anniversary of the accord establishing diplomatic relations between the USSR and the United States. In this connection, on 15 June the Senate Foreign Relations Committee circulated a lengthy report entitled "The United States and the Soviet Union -- Prospects for Further Developing Relations Between Them." Apart from this, the committee plans to hold a number of hearings devoted to studying the prospects for developing Soviet-U.S. relations in the next decade.

Even the Reagan administration does not want to be left behind in this matter. In the White House, for example, Pipes, of unpleasant memory, who threatened the Soviet Union with war if it did not change its sociopolitical system, has been replaced as specialist on Soviet affairs by Matlock, former U.S. ambassador to Czechoslovakia, who is advertised as an experienced and clear-minded diplomat. The question arises: Just how serious are these attempts to take a fresh look at Soviet-U.S. relations? Are there any real premises for their normalization and fruitful development?

The authors of the Senate report approach this matter quite cautiously. It would be hard to suspect the organizers of the Senate hearings of excessive optimism as far as the future of Soviet-U.S. relations is concerned. This is quite understandable if one takes into account the fact that according to the experts in Washington's political kitchen, the Reagan administration still cannot decide once and for all how it should conduct affairs with the Soviet Union. Some, the newspaper NEWSDAY testifies, feel that the United States should ignore the Russians altogether until it is much stronger than they are. Others are still fighting to bring them to their knees by economic and other measures. There is no doubt that Reagan himself is heart and soul, as they say, on the side of the latter. If the tone of the White House's public statements is changing now, this is by no means because they are becoming more clearminded there, but simply because the bellicose statements made by Reagan and his administration colleagues have frightened to death the Americans themselves, and especially the West Europeans.

Many people throughout the world, including many U.S. voters, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR says, consider Reagan to be a warmonger. This is where the Washington strategists have sounded the alarm. The political bosses surrounding the President in the White House, notes well-known observer Hersh, consider that the reputation of warmonger is not advantageious from a political viewpoint, neither for Reagan himself nor for his Republican Party. They would like to change it. This is why the White House officials are trying to present a new image of Reagan to the outside world and to U.S. voters. They want him to look like a champion of peace.

As far as the intentions growing in the West regarding the possibility of holding a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting are concerned, an exhaustive reply was given to this by Comrade Gromyko. In answer to a question by a TASS correspondent, he said that it is clear that the arguments of U.S. politicians regarding a meeting have no support. The policy of the United States in matters of relations with the Soviet Union does not pursue any constructive goals, something which is not at all concealed by U.S. leaders. Moreover, it is oriented in a totally opposite direction. This is precisely why many public figures and politicians both abroad and in the United States itself have reacted with such scepticism to the assurances of the Reagan administration on a change in its position.

They keep promising us that they will control arms, but in reality do everything possible to further escalate the nuclear arms race, said Senator Edward Kennedy. It is enough to look at the service record of the Reagan administration to understand clearly what the White House is really striving for, said member of the House of Representatives Bedell.

Refusal to ratify the SALT II Treaty, the planning of a massive program to rearm the United States, the theory of limited nuclear war and the possibility of gaining victory in it, disruption of talks in general, and on fully banning nuclear weapons testing -- these are some of the things which give an accurate impression of the position of the Reagan administration.

Are there any prospects that such a destructive approach to Soviet-U.S. relations by the Reagan administration will change? Very doubtful, for the main point in Washington's present position, as before, remains a radical departure from the founding principles upon which alone stable and mutually advantageous Soviet-U.S. relations can be built. In reality, as the U.S. Congress has recalled the 50th anniversary of the establishment of these relations, there is some sense in looking into those documents which record the bases of Soviet-U.S. relations. To these undoubtedly also belongs the document signed in Moscow in May 1972 entitled, Bases for Interrelations Between the USSR and United States, which stresses that both sides proceed from a common conviction that in the nuclear age, there is no alternative other than peaceful coexistence for maintaining relations between then. A necessary precondition for maintaining and strengthening relations of peace between the USSR and United States is recognition of the sides' interest in security based on the principle of equality and refusal to use force or threats to use it.

The Reagan administration has trodden on these generally-recognized principles and does not intend to return to them. This was confirmed yet again by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, speaking extensively on 15 June during hearings in a Senate committee on matters of Soviet-U.S. relations. Shultz also stated directly that one should not expect any agreement to be reached in the near future at any of the Soviet-U.S. talks on arms control currently being held. He inferred unambiguously that one should not expect any results from them while President Reagan is in power in the White House. Nevertheless, there are bases for supposing that life itself and the inexorable realities of the world situation will force Washington to reexamine its hopeless course aimed at achieving military superiority and diktat with regard to the Soviet Union.

As Comrade Andropov stressed in his conversation with the Harrimans, the Soviet people and Americans still have a common enemy -- the threat of a war incomparable in its destructiveness with previous ones. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, both Comrade Andropov and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo have just stressed that the course for peaceful coexistence, for the development of equal, mutually beneficial and, more importantly, good-neighborly relations with the United States, is the general line of our policy.

HOUSE ALLOCATION FOR MISSILE DEPLOYMENT SCORED

LD231033 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1210 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Washington, 22 Jun (TASS) -- The U.S. House of Representatives has approved allocations of $78.3 million for the construction of bases for the new U.S. nuclear missiles which Washington plans to deploy in a number of West European countries. Although this sum is almost half the amount requested by the administration, the House's decision is the latest practical step towards carrying out the Pentagon's dangerous plans.

By 31 December of this year, the United States plans to deploy 16 land-based cruise missiles in both Britain and Italy, and 10 Pershing II's in the FRG. In total, the Pentagon intends to deploy 572 new nuclear missiles on the European Continent. By speeding up the deployment of the missiles, Washington is showing that it is keeping to a course that is far from one of achieving accord at the Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe. Quite the reverse: Everything is being done to deadlock the talks and clear the way for the missiles, aimed at targets in USSR territory and other socialist countries. This is not disguised by American officials. Thus, at hearings in Congress representatives of the Pentagon frankly said that they are assuming bases for the new missiles will be built. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, in a recent television speech, declared: "We are making full-scale preparations for the deployment of missiles in Europe."

This course is also being confirmed by many practical moves by the American Administration. In particular, it has already been planned to allocate $35.6 million for building auxiliary installations for the deployment of roughly 20,000 American servicemen and members of their families who will be arriving to service the new missiles. Overall, expenditures of over $1 billion a year have already been earmarked for the maintenance of the new missile bases.

The Reagan administration maintains that what is involved is the "modernization" of the nuclear arsenal in Europe and not a new considerable buildup of it. But in reality it is quite a different matter. The deployment of these missiles would boost the U.S. strategic nuclear arsenal, and as a result, change the regional and global balance, which has been established, in favor of the West.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly proposed coming to terms either on the renunciation of all types of nuclear weapons designed to destroy targets in Europe or on their considerable reduction. However, the United States is stubbornly sticking to its patently unacceptable "zero" and "interim" options which are designed to sabotage the Geneva talks and justify NATO's missile "rearmament" according to the "twin-track" decision of that aggressive block of 1979. In essence, now, when construction of missiles sites is in full swing, the outcome of these talks is of no importance for the United States.

SHULTZ VISIT TO SOUTH, SOUTHEAST ASIA DISCUSSED

Trip Agenda Summarized

LD232055 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] Washington June 23 TASS -- The U.S. Administration, having embarked on the course of the sharp aggravation of the international situation, is vigorously trying to sweep Asian countries into the orbit of its war preparations. According to news analysts, this will be a major task of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz who has left on a two-week tour.

The first leg of his tour is the Philippines where the Pentagon retains the unrestricted right to use all American military facilities on Philippine territory.

In Bangkok, Shultz intends to meet representatives of all member-states of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN). The United States is seeking to impart to this regional grouping a clearly manifested military character and subordinate it to its strategic designs by sharply increasing, among other things, the deliveries of American armaments to the ASEAN countries. Shultz also intends to concentrate his efforts on the "coordination" of measures on achieving "diplomatic isolation" of socialist Vietnam and heightening tension around Kampuchea.

Pakistan is assigned a special part in the "programme" of the secretary of state's tour. Shultz is to "hold consultations" with the Pakistani leaders over the current Geneva talks on the situation around Afghanistan. Judging by the secretary of state's remarks at a press conference before his departure, they will be reduced to the attempts to prevent Islamabad deviating, however slightly, from the position held on this issue by Washington. All this will be accompanied by promises of greater military aid to Pakistan, now exceeding three billion dollars. Local observers regard the expected visit by Shultz to camps of the counter-revolutionary riff-raff who make bandit attacks against Afghan civilians from Pakistani territory as a demonstration of the Reagan administration's intentions to complicate in all ways the situation around Afghanistan.

The secretary of state will also visit New Delhi where, according to press reports, he intends to put pressure on the Indian government whose constructive and consistent stand on many major issues causes ill-concealed irritation in Washington.

Visit to Afghan Camps

TA231626 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1500 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] According to UPI, in the course of his forthcoming visit to Pakistan, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz also intends to visit one of the camps of the Afghan counterrevolutionary elements. Altogether about 100 different bases for the training of terrorists and their dispatch into Afghan territory have been set up on Pakistani soil.

Shultz' plan to visit one of these camps is evidence that the U.S. Government has decided against preparing the ground for ceasing the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Apparently it is not accidental that the U.S. Secretary of State has made the decision to carry out this provocative trip at a time when a new round of talks between the DRA and Pakistan is taking place in Geneva with the mediation of the UN secretary general's special envoy.

Labeled 'Troublemaker'

LD231801 Moscow TASS in English 1641 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 23 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Mikhail Yakovlev writes:

The U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz is going for a 12-day tour of Asian countries. He does not conceal his intention to interfere into internal affairs of separate countries and the region as a whole. George Shultz said that in Bangkok and other capital cities he would discuss "the Kampuchean problem" and press for attainment of the so-called "independence" by Kampuchea.

Thus, the U.S. secretary of state intends to appear for yet another time in the role of the "troublemaker" in the region. Washington officials appear in such a role every time when tendencies appear in the political circles of the ASEAN member countries for the search for ways of dialogue between the states of Indochina and the ASEAN member countries with a view of establishing goodneighbourly relations between them and turning South East Asia into a zone of peace and stability.

As is shown by facts, the United States systematically conducts the course of aggravation of the situation in the region, using economic and military levers of pressure. The United States seeks to push ASEAN onto the path of confrontation with Indochinese states. The United States uses Pol Pot gangs, hiding on the Thai territory, to maintain the seats of confrontation in the region, supplying them with weapons and other material. Washington is building up deliveries of weapons to Thailand, it is consolidating military structures and bases which were used during the aggression against peoples of Indochina. It is to be recalled that American occupation troops in South Vietnam frequently intruded from those bases in 1960's and 1970's into Cambodia's territory. The U.S. war planes, including B-52 bombers, bombed Cambodian settlements, sprayed toxic agents over the territory of Cambodia.

Having suffered in the 1970's the crushing defeat in Indochina, the United States now seeks to restore and strengthen its positions in South East Asia to which it displays an enhanced interest both from the economic and military-strategic viewpoints, to put that region under its influence. It is exactly with this aim that Washington has long been seeking that ASEAN be turned into a kind of the military-political formation, serving American interests. The United States is trying to cover up its hegemonistic, imperial designs by the reference to "care" for solution of the "Kampuchean problem." But sober-minded people realize that there is no need of such care, since such a problem is non-existent. The sovereign and independent state, the People's Republic of Kampuchea, has been in existence for four years and a half now. It is successfully liquidating now the heavy consequences of the rule of the criminal Pol Pot genocide regime.

The situation in Kampuchea is irreversible. The heroic people of that country are engaged in peaceful, creative labour. They are fully determined to defend their freedom and independence. The real care for Kampuchea, just as for all the countries of South East Asia, calls not for aggravation of the situation of hostility and mistrust in the region, not for artificial division of South East Asian countries into opposing groupings, but for the search of ways that would really promote establishment of peace and stability in South East Asia.

MOSCOW RPP REBUTS PRC VERSION OF KAZAKH HISTORY

Part I

OW090037 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Part I of "excerpts" of article by Sadvakasov, corresponding member, and Doctor of History (Sharikanov) of the Kazakh SSR Science Academy entitled: "Ignorant of Historical Facts" carried in the fourth issue of the academy's gazette]

[Text] Because the Soviet Union is continually achieving improvements in the material and cultural life of its people, because the world's first socialist country is growing in might and exerting an increasingly positive influence on the development of the world situation, reactionary elements of all descriptions have to find more cunning ways to carry out their anti-Soviet activities. At the same time, they are also making use of the history of the people of all nationalities in the Soviet Union, including that of the Kazakhs, to make outright fabrications. It is regretable that some writers in the People's Republic of China have taken part in these activities. Fabrication of history of the Kazakhs and Kazkahstan has become an inseparable link in the anti-Soviet slander published in the Chinese press. Confusing right and wrong to mislead the public, the bogus historians are also attempting now, as they have done in the past, to distort relations between the RSFSR and the Kazakh SSR, as well as the historical fact that Kazakhstan merged with Russia of its own free will.

The article by (Su Beihai), published not too long ago in the journal of Xinjiang University, was one written in this manner, discussing the history of the Kazakh people and the historical fact of their voluntary merger with Russia. The main purpose of this article -- which is tediously long and sets out quite a number of demands -- is, to use the author's own words, "to restore the historical truth." It also is written for the purpose of describing how the (?little horde) Kazakhs were invaded by Tsarist Russia and how they fought back against Russia.

This article reflects the viewpoints of most of those in China currently engaged in the study of history. These viewpoints have been advanced, not for the scientific understanding of history, but as a desperate attempt to distort history to meet Beijing's need in claiming territory from the Soviet Union, including the land of Kazakhstan; to undermine the friendship among the people of various nationalities in our country; to deceive the Chinese people and the Kazakh and Uygur people residing in China's Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region; and to make it appear that the people of these nationalities support such territorial claims. Were it not because we have taken these points into consideration, we might have felt it unnecessary to engage the article's author in this debate.

The tone of the article is very arrogant. However, as we all know, to hurl abuse is no way to present one's view. The reference materials used by the author were mostly those of the 19th century. He only used a few books of the Soviet era. Even these are but historical books about Kazakhstan, published as far back as nearly 40 years ago. He makes no mention whatsoever of the creative probes made in the field of the science of Soviet history and of its Kazakhstan branch or about the development of historical concepts concerning the issue of Kazakhstan's merger with Russia. He has utterly and consciously neglected the historical works published in recent decades, works that specifically deal with Kazakhstan's voluntary merger with Russia and the momumental work of comprehensive study -- the five-volume "Collection of History of the Kazakh SSR." The author of the article has likewise neglected published historical data and dossiers which provide ample explanations of the relations between Russia and Kazakhstan during the period from the 16th to the 19th century.

The tactic he employs is not new. It is to quote out of context. It is to disregard all solid ascertainable facts. It is to do away with concrete analysis and substitute the fake for the genuine, confuse right and wrong, and deliberately misrepresent the facts.

The article contains many stereotyped phrases. All this is aimed at proving that the Kazakh people have always resided inside the territory of China. The author unequivocally asserts that they are a fraternal people of our country, that is to say, China.

China has had many dynasties in the past. Each had its own boundaries. According to the annals of the various dynasties of China, however, none of the tribes existing as the predecessors of the Kazakhs during ancient times and the Middle Ages had ever been subjects of any of the dynasties of China.

The Kazakh scholars note that (Su Beihai's) article is permeated with an air of Chinese factionalism and Han chauvinism from beginning to end. It uses historical materials prepared by Imperialist China and the Kuomintang as nourishment and has nothing in common with the Marxist-Leninist concept of history.

(Su Beihai) states in his article that the Kazakh nationality is distributed throughout Xinjiang, Gansu, and Qinghai Provinces, and that its total population in China is only a little over 900,000, while there are 6.6 million of them in the Soviet Union. There is probably no need to comment on this statement. It is no surprise that the article fails to note anything about the Kazakh people in the Soviet Union having their own Soviet system of nation-state and being an equal member in the big family of various nationalities in the Soviet Union, much less about the reason why the Kazakh people travelled far away from their native land to settle in Gansu and Qinghai. This silence is very eloquent proof in itself. In spite of the fact that they have made a promise to the non-Han people of China, the leaders of the People's Republic of China have, in reality, refused to offer them the right to national self-determination, except an incomplete regional autonomy in some localities of the country, such as Xinjiang. It was by no means of their own accord that the Kazakh people came to settle in Gansu and Qinghai. Rather, they were forced to move there by the authorities in the People's Republic of China.

(Su Beihai) asserts that the Kazakh people have always been a nationality residing inside China. He continues to assert in his article that the (?little horde) Kazakhs spent their nomadic life across a wide area stretching from the Altai Mountains in the east to the shores of the Caspian Sea in the West. This being the case, it then follows that China's territory also extended to the aforementioned area. In order to clear the minds of his readers of any doubt, the author of this article quoted Chinese historian, Fan Wenlan, as saying that the political influence of the Tang Dynasty reached as far as the eastern and northern shores of the Caspian Sea and its prestige went even further. He has thus drawn his so-called scientific conclusion that the area of the (?little horde) Kazakhs was under the direct rule of the Tang Dynasty. The fact is that the political influence of the Tang Dynasty never reached the eastern or northern shore of the Caspian Sea.

It is hard to believe that someone like the author of this article would be unaware of the historical fact that some relations existed between the emperor of the Tang Dynasty and the Turkic chiefs who lived in the area of what is known today as Kazakhstan. It has long been ascertained by academic circles that a Turkic (?Khanate) kingdom existed in the 6th century over the vast expanse of the Central Asia region, which was later divided into two independent states -- the East Turkic (?Khanate) and the West Turkic (?Khanate). The political center of the West Turkic (?Khanate) was once located in the (Qi-ge) area. Both of these two kingdoms suffered from invasions by Chinese plunderers. In the 7th century, the Tang Dynasty sent troops to expand towards the West Turkic (?Khanate).

The record, written in Turkic language, seems to make us hear the clashing sound of all the battles, lasting over several hundred years, between the Turks in Central Asia and the emperors of various dynasties in China. The inscription on the (Suyukukekehan) Monument said: Turks near (Aiselisikhan) had fought off 17 Chinese intrusions. The aggression committed by emperors during the Tang Dynasty was checked by the stiff resistance by the Turks and the difficult terrain on the Tibetan Plateau, and finally by the intrusion of the Arabs into Central Asia and southern Kazakhstan. Not long after that, the emperors of the Tang Dynasty had to pay tribute to the ruler of the Uygur Khan, who emerged from East Turkistan in 745 AD.

The assertion in the article by (Su Beihai) was identical with the Turkic historical data, as well as the Chinese data. The Emperor Qianlong of the Qing Dynasty (1736 - 1795) issued an imperial edict to write annals of local history for the Qing Dynasty. The annal of [passage indistinct] in 1982 reads: The Qing Court was guarding against the aboriginals in the West Regions. Even this type of historical document, in which many historical facts were distorted, had to point out that various command posts were set up west of Hanzhong in the west regions, but that they had no authority at all. It must be pointed out that some Chinese scholars have also proved that the Kazakhstan area was never under the jurisdiction of the local official in charge of the West Regions. All unbiased people understand that it is not difficult to claim territory on the basis of unreliable historical data or of the land seized by troops during battle.

The 14 June 1969 statement of the Soviet Government is convincing and of far-reaching significance. The statement pointed out: If everyone adopts the principle laid down by the statement of the People's Republic of China -- a principle which shows that the territory of a state is determined by the recollections of past disputes, not by the people who live there -- Latin America would be under the rule of the Spanish administration and America would return to the embrace of Britain; and, as heir of Macedonian King Alexander the Great, Greece would be entitled to claim the territorial rights of those existing nations such as Turkey, Syria, Iran, India, Pakistan, and Bahrain.

Part II

OW131319 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Part II of "exerpts" of article by Sadvakasov, corresponding member, and Doctor of History (Sharikanov) of the Kazakh SSR Science Academy, entitled: "Ignorant of Historical Facts" -- carried in fourth issue of the academy's gazette]

[Text] While discussing the merger of the Kazakhs of the Little Horde into Russia, (Su Beihai's) imagination is simply extraordinary. He repeatedly uses such terms as barbarous invasion, invaders, expansion, plundering for world hegemony, waging bloody struggle against invaders, the invaders were almost completely routed, and so forth. In his article, Russian Tsars Ivan IV and Peter I became invaders, and all Russian special envoys visiting the Kazakh khanates and central Asia, as well as other officials charged with commercial and political missions in the Russian delegation, are indiscriminately described as Russian emissaries. The article, however, completely ignores the hundreds of years of the history of Russian Kazakh economic, political and cultural ties, the yearning of the Russian and Kazakh peoples for peaceful coexistence and the Russian efforts to expand mutually beneficial trade with people on the Kazakh steppe and central Asia and maintain commercial security.

While recounting the [word indistinct] threats to the Kazakhs from the aristocrats [guizu] in Dzungaria, the Kazakhs' struggle against them and other significant historical events about Kazakhstan's merger with Russia, the article calls the territory of the Dzungarian Khanate Chinese territory, thus disregarding the fact of the existence of an independent Dzungarian state.

Of course, the facts that this state was taken over by the Qing Dynasty in 1758 and of the ruthless killing of hundreds of thousands of Dzungarians are also ignored.

(Su Beihai) maintains that the Qing Dynasty unified Dzungaria and Mongolia, and he describes the Dzungarian national liberation movement, headed by (Amurzhana) as an insurrection. That unification was really an eradication of almost an entire people.

(Su Beihai's) article totally distorts the history of the voluntary merger of the Kazakhs of the Little Horde with Russia, and Abulkhair Khan is described as a shameless degenerate engaged in what is described as a rebellion. The article also describes the prince of the Kazakhs of the Little Horde, who put his signature to the pledge on 10 October 1731, and other signatories -- princes of the Kazakhs of the Middle and other hordes -- as traitors, who were bought by special envoy (Chuvkaiyev).

It is well known that the history of the merger of the Kazakhs of the Little Horde has been thoroughly researched by Soviet academic circles, and that a great many historical records in Russian and other oriental languages have been found and circulated within academic circles. For example, over 600 fragments of documents have been found from the annal "Russian and Kazakh Relations" alone. The gradual development of relations between the Kazakhs of the Little and other hordes and the Russians, and the subsequent voluntary merger of these hordes with Russia were the result of a combination of economic, political and social factors. That was a protracted process in the development of complex international circumstances. The initial contacts between Russia and the Kazakh Khanates, recorded in written form in history, took place at the end of the 15th century -- the time when the Kazakh Khanates were founded. Owing to the historical development of the division of labor in the pastoral and agricultural areas and the Kazakh herdsmen's need of handicrafts and agricultural products, they wanted to maintain commercial relations with Russia. Following the voluntary merger of various peoples along the River Volga with Russia, the people of the Kazakh Little Horde began to have direct contacts and exchanges of missions with Russia at the end of the 16th century. In his struggle with the Dzungarian Khanate, Kazakh Khan (Sochidaoyi) was eager to have powerful neighbors' support. As early as 1594, [names indistinct] khans all requested that their khanates be merged with Russia. The subsequent merger, along with the Russia's economic development in (?West) Siberia, which brought about the strengthening of economic and policital ties between Russia and Kazakhstan, are recorded in the history of the Dzungarian Khanate's development in the 1720's. The invasion of an (?alien army), which the Kazakhs remembered as the years of disaster, gave impetus to the merger with Russia. The marauders, taking the advantage of the civil war between various feudalist and separist forces in Kazakhstan, launched an all-out attack against them.

While talking loudly about Tsarist Russia's ruthlessness against the Kazakhs and Tsarist Russia's scheme to pit the Kazakh and Dzungarian peoples against one another, (Su Beihai) has deliberately avoided mention of the Dzungarian people's tragic fate. According to Chinese historians, Chinese troops conquered the Dzungarian people, with what can almost be described as the slaughter of the Dzungarian people. They said that, during their layday, there were 200,000 Dzungarian families with over 600,000 Dzungarian people. Following the expedition, 30 percent of them were killed by Qing troops, 40 percent died of disease, and those who could flee, fled to where the Kazakhs lived in compact communities in Russia. It is not difficult to imagine that the Kazakh people, who lived in an area adjacent to the Dzungarian people, suffered the same slaughter. A [words indistinct] Russia became a haven for the people of various khanates in that region who sought survival. Specifically because of this, Engels said that the Russians had civilized that region.

In those circumstances, some farsighted, representative personages in Kazakh society requested the Russian Government to grant the Kazakh people Russian citizenship. The request was granted on 19 February 1731 [words indistinct] Such are the facts. It is known to all that the merger of the Kazakhs of the Little Horde with Russia was completely voluntary, as was the merger of the whole of Kazakhstan with Russia.

Abulkhair tried hard to have his khanate merged with Russia in the hope that his position would be strengthened and his khanate would no longer be subject to aggression from the Dzungarian (Muslims). Such an intention was of course opposed by individual noblemen, who were attempting to seize political power. However, that was not a struggle against the acquisition of Russian citizenship by the Kazakh people as described by (Su Beihai). It is noteworthy that none of the Kazakh aristocracy renounced their Russian citizenship after Abulkhair was banished by (?Sultan Balak) in 1748. In the 1730's and 1740's, all khans, sultans and princes of the Great and Middle Hordes, and in the whole of Kazakhstan, expressed their intention of acquiring Russian citizenship. The invasion of Kazakhstan by the Dzungarian feudal aristocracy in the late 1730's, the expedition by (?King Latir) in the early 1740's, the invasion of Kazakstan by troops of the Qing Dynasty in the late 1750's, and the Qing government's attempt to pressure the Kazakh people into renouncing their Russian citizenship, all failed to turn back the wheel of history. The Kazakh people did not depart from the road they had chosen to take.

Ignoring historical facts, (Su Beihai) asserts categorically that, after Dzungaria was conquered, the Kazakh people there, who had long wanted to come under the jurisdiction of China, were jubilant under the rule of the government of the Qing Dynasty. He also asserts that most of the Kazakh aristocracy and people always yearned for China as their fatherland.

(Su Beihai) stresses, without any legal basis, that the area inhabited by the Kazakh people is adjacent to China, and that central Asia was under the jurisdiction of China. But he makes no mention of the following facts: Kazakhstan, south of the Great Wall, is thousands of kilometers away from China proper. Even after Dzungaria and central Turkistan were conquered, that area did not become China's territory, but was only under its protection. The area was renamed Xinjiang Province in the 1880's. Therefore, Kazakhstan had never belong to China, but had existed more or less as a state outside China.

Part III

OW141025 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1000 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Part III of "excerpts" of article by Sadvakasov, corresponding member, and doctor of History (Sharikanov) of the Kazakh SSR Science Academy, entitled: "Ignorant of Historical Facts" -- carried in fourth issue of the academy's gazette]

[Text] Beijing always wanted to know the situation of the Kazakh prairie long before the destruction of the Dzungarian Khanate. Judged by Chinese historical materials, Beijing did not even know where the nomadic areas in Kazakhs were in those days. Qian Long, the Qing emperor who was ready to dispatch his army to invade Dzungaria, decreed on 9 April 1755 that, if the Kazakh rulers pledged allegiance to the Qing Dynasty, they would be given official titles and invited to visit the capital, but that if they refused to pledge allegiance and resisted, that place could be taken by force.

It was very clear that the Kazakhs of the Big and Little Hordes were not ready to cede to the Qing Dynasty their nomadic areas along the Ili River and the Tarbagatay Mountains. When a special envoy from the Qing Court urged the Kazakh feudal noblemen to hand over Abulkhair and other leaders who led the Dzungarians to resist the Qing Army, Beijing's demand was sternly rejected by the Kazakh rulers.

Under such circumstances, the Qing Court ordered the dispatch of mammoth army to invade the Kazakh territory by force. The expedition was described by the Qing Court as a move to intimidate the Kazakhs with military force.

The invasion was launched under the pretext of searching for Abulkhair. Subsequently a raging fire of war was lit on the Kazakh grassland. The Qing army, led by (Dardana) and (Hadaha), showed absolutely no mercy to the Kazakhs, not even to the women, children and the aged, and killed them all. A fierce war was thus touched off.

To avoid a direct confrontation with the superior Qing army, the Kazakhs adopted the tactics of fighting a war of attrition. They lured the Qing army units into remote and arid areas and then wiped them out, one by one. The Kazakhs' resistance and the Russian Government's defense policy, as well as the uprising led by (Gegongzhabu) in Mongolia to the north, forced the intruders to retreat.

It has been fully recorded in history that the Qing Court's later relations with the Kazakh Khanates were never more than ordinary relations such as those China maintained with its neighbors and vassal states. History tells that, in those days, a sizable portion of the Kazakhs of the Little and Middle Hordes had already been merged with Russia. In the fall of 1757, Emperor Qian Long admitted in an imperial document that he did not think Kazakhstan was part of the Qing domain. He pointed out that the claim that the Kazakhs had pledged allegiance to China should only be understood as the Qing Government's efforts to win them over, like it had done toward Annam, Ryukyus, Siam, and other areas. He said: We do not wish to establish provinces or counties in those territories. In other words, we do not want to include their territories in the Qing domain, nor will we want to impose jurisdiction there, send our officials there or organize any banners and [words indistinct] there as we did in Tatary.

Although the Russian Government stationed only a limited number of troops in Siberia, it took measures to protect the Kazakhs and gave orders to the Russian authorities in Siberia and Kazakhstan that they must stop the Qing army from totally wiping out the Kazakh and Dzungarian refugees and to stop the Qing army from getting close, saying that if the Qing army dared to intrude, they should by all means launch a counterattack.

(Su Beihai) asserts that the majority of the Kazakh noblemen and people were yearning for China as their motherland. However, he has completely written off the strenuous and sanguinary war waged by the Kazakhs of the Big and Little Hordes against the Qing Government [words indistinct] and resistance against the Qing plunderers. Because of the Qing army's harassment in the nomadic areas in Kazakhstan, a situation developed in Kazakhstan that prompted the Russian official (Dulalihan) to consult with the Russian Government on taking joint military action.

It should also be pointed out that (Su Beihai) deliberately refuses to mention the objective need for and progressive nature of the merger of Kazakhstan with Russia. The system under tsarist Russia, of course, was still a tsarist system after all. The policies adopted by tsarist Russia in Kazakhstan favored the ruling class, landlords, and capitalists, who craved economic benefit and military and political power. But the historical science of the USSR simply does not want to beautify the autocratic monarchy. Instead, it has evaluated the system from a Marxist and Leninist viewpoint. A dialectical review of the complex historical processes shows that, while the Kazakhs were subjected to social and national oppression, their economy was gradually guided onto the orbit leading to a more advanced capitalist system. Thus, coexisting in Russia with the emperors, landlords, and capitalists was a revolutionary and democratic Russia of Latyshev, Pushkin, Tolstoy and Chernyshevskiy.

How could the author of the article, published by the journal of the Xinjiang University, afford to pay attention to all this since historical facts can completely overturn his allegations?

In the last part of his article, (Su Beihai) made references to the herdsmens' uprisings led by Isatay Taymanov and Makhambet Utemisov in Bukhara Khanate in the 1830's. (Su Beihai) held that those uprisings refute Soviet historians' view that the Little Horde joined Russia of their free will, but he could not offer a tenable argument on this point.

The history of the Kazakh people's national liberation has always been the object of study by Kazakh historians. Certainly, the spearhead of those uprisings was directed at the colonialist oppression of the tsarist regime and at the oppression of Khans and Sudans. Just like the Kazakh working people's actions in the peasants war under the leadership of Yemelyan Pugachev, those uprisings were not at all intended to oppose the incorporation of the Little Horde into Russia. (Su Beihai's) failure, either intentional or unintentional, to distinguish between the two different Russia's and between the two different Kazakhstans leads to a distortion of history. He attempts to substitute national factors for class factors, lump together Nicholas I and his tyranny with the Russian people, and confuse the Bukhara Khan, Dzungarian Khan and their ilk with the Kazakh people. At any rate, such a stand can never be regarded as a scientific stand.

Soviet scholars have made accurate appraisals from a class viewpoint on the above-mentioned and other actions taken by the Kazakh working people and on the policies of the autocratic monarchical regime and the Kazakh Khans and Sudans. Those movements have gone down in history, but they were not at all like what the Han chauvenists distort them to be. Moreover, (Su Beihai) forgets, or pretends to forget, that in the peasant war led by Yemelyan Pugachev at the end of the 18th century, Russia and the Kazakh working people struggled together against social and national oppression.

As the primary result of the incorporation of Kazakhstan into Russia, the people's joint struggle later became a tradition and an internationalist revolutionary movement waged by the workers and other working people in conjunction with the people's liberation movement. A victory was won in Great October. It is impossible for one to make an objective appraisal of the historical facts about the Kazakh people's incorporation into Russia if he does not faithfully discuss this important historical course.

It is hard to determine whether the article of the journal of the Xinjiang University contains more ignorance or more falsifications. However, one this is clear: The territorial claim put forward by the People's Republic of China to the Soviet Union over the territory of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic has become bigger and bigger. Its present claim, no longer limited to regions east and south of Lake Balkhash, covers the land of the entire Little Horde -- that is, the Soviet land west of Lake Balkhash several thousand kilometers from the Chinese border. In fact, it is claiming all of Kazakhstan. No doubt this kind of material, with its clear anti-Soviet tendencies, and science have nothing in common at all. It completely contradicts Beijing's statement on striving to establish normal, friendly relations between the Chinese people and the Soviet people.

Part IV

OW141105 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Part IV of "excerpts" of article by Sadvakasov, corresponding member, and Doctor of History (Sharikanov) on the Kazakh SSR Science Academy, entitled: "Ignorant of Historical Facts" -- carried in the fourth issue of the academy's gazette]

[Text] The incorporation of Kazakhstan into Russia on the former's own accord is a great event of far-reacing significance in the long history of the Kazakh people. It brought about progress for the Kazakhs in every aspect of their social life, including their economy, political system, social relations and cultural activities. It freed the Kazakh people from the threat of destruction by external aggression and the endless bloody conflict between the feudal aristocratic groups.

With the rapid development of the productive forces in the region, the Kazakh herdsmen and other nomadic tribes began to till land and some decided to settle there permanently. As a result, towns and trade centers emerged one after another on the grassland where roads were built and such industrial establishments as mines and factories were set up. The exploitative system of feudalism in the rural areas disappeared as it was gradually replaced by the all-people marketing mechanism. The advanced and revolutionary ideas at the time and the outstanding achievements of Russian democracy and culture were widely disseminated in Kazakhstan. It was because of the close relationship with Russian national culture, the works of (Kuridalov), (Arkazanin) and (Kurumbayev) came, one after another. The joint works of (Retikov), (Kalenin), (Semenov) and (Latilov), as well as other noted Russian scholars, were a great contribution to research into the Kazakhstan region's natural resources and the Kazakh people's history and culture. The great Russian poet Pushkin also visited [Kazakhstan's] grassland. In their works and poems respectively, writers (Basdayavski) and (Dali), painter (Linincheti) and poet (Shevchenko) expressed their affection and sympathy for the Kazakh people.

The great Socialist October Revolution turned a new and progressive page in the long history of the Kazakhs. The Kazakh people hold that their liberation, the establishment of the Kazakh SSR and their rapid economic and cultural development are inseparable from the name of Vladimir I. Lenin and from the Communist Party's wise Leninist nationalities policy. The people of all nationalities of the Soviet Union and, first of all, the great Russian people and the heroic working class provided us with invaluable help and assistance in an effort to overcome the longstanding backward conditions in the Kazakhstan region. Workers in Moscow, Leningrad and the Donbass supported our industry and scientists of the Russian Soviet federated Socialist Republic and other republics of the union made great contributions to exploiting Kazakhstan's inexhaustible natural resources, designing large industrial projects and developing scientific and cultural undertakings. An all-out and comprehensive effort by the people, this assistance helped create the material foundation of the region's industry and agriculture and promoted the development of (?spiritual ties), thereby speeding up the shaping of Kazakhstan's socialist democracy. It strengthened the friendship of the people of all nationalities in the Soviet Union.

Kazakhstan is now an organic component part of the entire country's unified national economic system. This republic has put on a new look, thanks to the highly-developed nonferrous and ferrous metallurgical industry and the (?sand moulding), machine-building, metal processing, coal mining, petroleum and chemical industries. As far as its industrial output value is concerned, Kazakhstan ranks among the first few republics in the union.

It ranks first in the country in the mining of nonferrous ores, second in the exploration of petroleum and third coal mining, iron and steel making and electricity generation. Prior to the October Revolution, the generating capacity of the Kazakhstan electric power station was no greater than that of motorcycle with a modern internal combustion engine. The republic now generates more than 60 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity annually. Quantities of industrial products currently turned out by the republic in half a day equal those produced in Kazakhstan in the whole year of 1920. Compared with 1970, the republic's industrial output value increased nearly 100 percent. In other words, another industrialized Kazakhstan has appeared in this republic in the past decade.

The article by Sadvakasov and (Sharikanov), carried in the Kazakh SSR Science Academy's gazette, continues: Our republic has become one of the biggest granaries and pastoral farms in the union. Land reclamation in Kazakhstan symbolizes the unity between the party and the people and the friendship and solidarity of the people of all nationalities in the Soviet Union. This has been written in the history of our multinational socialist country and of our motherland.

The reclamation of wasteland has brought about the emergence of new industrial centers and the republic's social and economic features have undergone change. Hundreds of thousands of fine (?workers), who are really the masters of the country and who make their own living through labor, have been trained. The victory of Lenin's nationalities policy and the forces of socialist transformation is clearly demonstrated by the constant improvement in the working people's material well-being. With the surge in the Kazakh people's culture, the development of science, literature and art is a commonplace. Every year, the republic witnesses increases in its residents' actual income, expenditure and in the appropriations of social expenses funds. It has launched a large-scale)?housing) construction project.

Today's Kazakhstan is a republic where everyone is well educated. The republic is providing a number of developing Asian and African countries with scientific and technological assistance in an effort to help them train their own professionally competent cadres and build industrial centers. Some 34,000 scientific research and education personnel are working with the scientific research units of the republic's Academy of Science and its other institutions of higher learning. Of the total, 41 percent are women. They have contributed their share to the development of Kazakhstan's economic and cultural undertakings and are still doing so. The associations of writers, artists, composers, architects, film industrial workers and journalists in the republic have scored tremendous work achievements.

The republic has 31 theaters for professional performers and 26 other theatrical organizations of Kazakh, Russian and other domestic performers, as well as foreign artists, including Korean and German performers. Besides, there are a number of other literary and art organizations in the republic. From among the people who were spiritually liberated, large number of outstanding writers, artists and scientists have emerged.

The celebrations of the 250th anniversary of the incorporation of Kazakhstan into Russia held (?last) year will always remain fresh in the long history of friendship between the Russian and Kazakh people and the people of all other nationalities of the Soviet Union. They clearly symbolize the victory of Lenin's nationalities policy and the victory for socialism, internationalism and Marxism-Leninism.

Comrade Kunayev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party's Central Committee, pointed out: We attribute Soviet Kazakhstan's magnificent achievements to Lenin's party and to the fraternal people of all the nationalities in our country and, first of all, to the great Russian people. As early as 250 years ago, the Kazakhs forever linked their destiny with that of the Russian people. There is no force in the world which can destroy the identity of their historical destiny.

SOVIET SINOLOGIST FEDERATION INAUGURATED 22 JUNE

OW231427 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Listeners, a meeting was held at the House of Friendship of the People of Various Nations in Moscow on 22 June to inaugurate the Soviet Sinologists' Federation, founded in response to proposals by a number of scientific and social organizations. The following is a station reporter's report on the inauguration meeting.

Representatives from Sinological centers of Moscow, Leningrad, Alma-Ata, Tashkent, (Tulazm), (Ustyug), Khabarovsk, and other cities attended the inauguration meeting.

Fedoseyev, vice president and member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, made an opening speech at the inauguration meeting introducing the purpose and mission of setting up the Soviet Sinologists' Federation.

Fedoseyev said the tasks facing the Soviet Sinologists at present are further improving and more actively promoting scientific research and propaganda work organizationally and making still fuller use of the Soviet Sinologists' abundant knowledge. At the same time the Soviet Sinologists' Federation inauguration meeting reflected the Soviet Academy of Sciences' democratic tradition, namely, welcoming with open arms participation in scientific research and propaganda work by the vast number of China experts in various agencies and organizations in the Soviet socialist republics and cities.

The draft Constitution of the Soviet Sinologists' Federation stipulates that its main objectives are the consolidation of organizational contacts and cooperation among the nation's China experts and sociologists and assisting and coordinating their work. Besides, the Soviet Sinologists' Federation must also introduce to the general public both at home and abroad the situation of scientific research being carried out by Soviet Sinologists, promote and develop friendship an mutual understanding between the Soviet and the Chinese peoples, and promote and consolidate international cooperation among Sinologists. Speaking at the meeting, noted Soviet Sinologists Sladkovskiy, (Sekhovinskiy), (Lakhomanin), (Shetlin), and (Sonchev) supported the establishment of the Soviet Sinologists' Federation and expressed their firm conviction that the federation would help promote the Soviet Union's implementation of its Leninist policy toward China which aims at developing friendship, cooperation, and mutual understanding between the Soviet and the Chinese people; and improving scientific research, education, and propaganda work.

The inauguration meeting elected officials of the Board of Directors of the Soviet Sinologists' Federation. Sladkovskiy, Director of the Far East Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, was elected chairman of the board of directors of the Soviet Sinologist Federation.

RIGA REPORTS MONGOLIAN DELEGATION'S LATVIA VISIT

LD231209 Riga Domestic Service in Latvian 1630 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] A delegation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP], led by Jalan-Aajag, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, arrived in Riga on 2 June. The delegation visited the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lativia, where it had a talk with Dmitriyev, second secretary of the Communist Party of Lativia Central Committee. The guests were interested in questions relating to party organizational work and increasing the role of the communist vanguard in production and in social life. On the same day the delegation visited the VEF production association. Dmitriyev, second secretary of the Communist Party of Lativia Central Committee, was with the delegation. The program of the delegation's stay includes discussions at party committees and meetings with labor kollektivs. The delegation is accompanied by Lisaks, head of the party organizational work department of the Communist Party of Latvia Central Committee. The delegation will leave Riga on 3 June.

MOSCOW RAPS JAPAN'S ROLE IN U.S. WAR EXERCISE

OW240431 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Viktor Vinogradov commentary]

[Text] According to an announcement by a spokesman of the Pentagon, the U.S. Defense Department, the United States will conduct an exercise code-named "Global Shield 83" from 23 June to 1 July. According to the announcement, the purpose of the exercise is to demonstrate the capabilities of the U.S. forces in making preparations and fulfilling missions in the event nuclear war. In this connection, Radio Moscow military affairs commentator Viktor Vinogradov has the following comments:

Participating in this exercise in major roles are units under the U.S. Strategic Air Command, including units of B-52 strategic bombers carrying nuclear weapons and units in charge of intercontinental ballistic missiles, units under the North American Air Defense Command, and other units. American papers report that all these units are assigned to use nuclear weapons in case of an emergency and that U.S. strategic air force units stationed on the U.S. mainland and in foreign countries are to take part in the exercise.

Incidentally, the "Global Shield 83" exercise is the fifth in a series of similar exercises. Every time a "Global Shield" exercise is conducted, the United States says that the exercise is purely defensive in nature. However, such an explanation is mere camouflage.

This flexing of nuclear muscles on a global basis can only be taken as another step of the U.S. Government toward dangerous escalation of its armament. Certain conclusions can be drawn when we consider the fact that U.S. forces stationed in West Europe, Japan, and Guam are participating in the exercise. All things considered, the U.S. Government believes that, in a global confrontation provoked by the United States itself which might result in the use of nuclear weapns, Europe, Asia, and the Pacific region will suffer major casualties. In other words, by assigning in advance a sacrificial role to Japan and other allies, the United States attempts to remain safe itself.

It is extremely regrettable that Japan, the only nation in the world that suffered from the dropping of an atomic bomb, an American atomic bomb at that, is participating indirectly in this dangerous sham nuclear war exercise, "Global Shield 83".

In the past few years B-52 strategic bombers carrying nuclear weapons and stationed in Guam participated in joint exercises held in Japan's territorial air space together with Japan's Air Self-Defense Force. When these exercises were conducted, Japanese pilots received training in the operation of providing air support for the U.S. bombers carrying nuclear weapons. Is it not possible that similar training will also be conducted in the "Global Shield 83" exercise?

The present exercise is a reflection of the adventurist concept, of the clearly aggressive doctrine of the present U.S. Administration that ascribes to the principles of head-on confrontation, limited nuclear war and prolonged nuclear war. Japan's support of this doctrine is the result of the current Japanese administration's readiness to closely cooperate with the United States and the NATO countries in the military field. Does this readiness conform to the national interests of Japan?

Commentator Takeshi Igarashi flatly denies this. In the ASAHI SHIMBUN he wrote that, under the present conditions, Japan should recognize its past mistakes and adopt a policy of strengthening peace and easing tension, not a policy of intensifying confrontation.

TASS REPORTS END OF POPE'S VISIT TO POLAND

LD231706 Moscow TASS in English 1624 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] Warsaw June 23 TASS -- John Paul II, the head of the Roman Catholic Church, today completed his visit to Poland.

According to PAP agency, Poland's chairman of the Council of Ministers Wojciech Jaruzelski had a meeting with the pope in Krakow before the completion of the visit.

WESTERN 'SUBVERSION' AGAINST POLAND SCORED

PM241053 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Jun 83 First Edition p 3

[Article by Doctor of Historical Sciences, Major General M. Monin: "Who Is Delaying the Stabilization of the Situation in Poland"]

[Text] The 8th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, stressed that, in his antisocialist intrigues, the class enemy is emphasizing the weakening and -- if he succeeds in that -- the splitting of the socialist community. And although this invariably results in bankruptcy for him, he is not ceasing his importunate attempts.

Hostile political and economic actions are being taken against the socialist countries, and acts of ideological subversion are being carried out. Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speech at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum noted the unprecedented aggravation of the struggle between the two world social systems. The enemies of socialism are resorting to acts of subversion and other means which are intolerable in the practice of interstate relations. This appears particularly graphically in the West's policy with respect to Poland.

The situation in Poland today differs markedly from that which existed in the country in the period when the counterrevolutionary forces were on the rampage. There is an advancing process of stabilization of life in the country, and the specter of anarchy which posed a real threat to Poland is receding into the past. Although there are still many difficulties in the economy, an increase in industrial production and labor productivity is already being noted. The PZPR is restoring its strength and rallying its ranks. The administrative and economic apparatus is gaining mounting confidence in its practical activity.

In the struggle to intensify the stabilization process and consolidate their socialist gains, the Polish people rely on the suport of their true and proven friends -- the USSR and the other socialist countries.

The Polish authorities' measures to stabilize the sitatuion in the country and the mounting support from the working class and all those who are about the motherland's destiny are causing political convulsions among the reactionary circles of the United States and some West European states that are its allies, which are preventing them from looking soberly at the course of events in Poland and acting rationally.

Subversive activity against socialist Poland continues to occupy what is by no means the last place in the Washington and NATO military-political course, aimed at complicating the world situation in every way and introducing discord in relations between the peoples.

Much has been written and said about how the crisis in Poland would not have assumed such a scale without the West's active and gross interference. And virtually no one has any doubts on that score. Polish counterrevolution has acted from the very outset on the basis of ideological instructions and specific directives from Western special services aimed at underminding socialism in the country.

Moreover, in the material respect the West supplied counterrevolution with everything necessary to implement its sinister antisocialist designs. Not taking account of the norms of international aw which exist in world practice, the imperialist countries sent to Poland, directly or indirectly, and addressed to counterrevolutionary forces, dozens of duplicating machines and photocopying devices, offset printing presses and various printing and photographic materials. Large sums of money also came in and were used by the leaders of "Solidarity" and other reactionary organizations. Some $3.25 million came from the U.S. AFL-CIO labor union association alone. Money also entered Poland via the CIA, the Polonia Congress of Americans of Polish origin, and other channels. Many leading Polish counterrevolutionary cadres had been trained in advance by the Western special services for destructive work against Poland.

Counterrevolution was able to exploit the errors allowed in the second half of the 1970's in pursuing the party's policy. Errors in policy have to be paid for. If the party's link with the people is lost, the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum noted, then "self-styled candidates for the job of expressing the working people's interests emerge in the vacuum which arises." It was these self-appointed candidates who appeared in Poland who were actively supported and guided from abroad. Relying on generous foreign aid, counterrevolution went in for antistate actions in a big way. And when its plans to crush socialism in Poland in open battle failed, it turned to underground methods of struggle. That is borne out by the following figures: Internal Affairs Ministry organs wiped out regional conspiratorial organizations in Warsaw, Wroclaw, Czczecin and Bielski Biala. They exposed and rendered harmless 677 illegal underground groups, eliminated 360 centers where illegal literature was being printed, and seized 1,196 printing presses, 468 typewriters, around 730,000 leaflets, 340,000 illegal brochures, and other 4,000 posters.

Now that the NATO subversion centers have lost their former opportunities for acting against Poland and flooding it with printing and other equipment used to shake the socialist state's internal foundations, they have changed the tactics and methods of their acts of anti-Polish provocation while retaining their overall strategic orientation. To interfere in Poland's internal affairs today, imperialist reaction makes extensive use of threats; blackmail; dirty propaganda campaigns in the world arena with a view to stoking distrust among the peoples' slander against the USSR and the other socialist countries; the stoking of various conflict situations in Poland; the provision of miniatorized printing equipment, propaganda literature and even explosives for the reactionary underground; and continued psychological pressure on certain strata of the Polish population through the subversive Radio Free Europe, Voice of America, Deutschlandfunk, and other centers.

The R. Reagan administration continues to hold the laurels among the NATO allies in terms of the scale of its hypocrisy and sanctimoniousness. You only have to recall the malicious attacks and insinuations with which Washington greeted the Polish Sejm's adoption of the law on trade unions at the end of least year. U.S. President R. Reagan himself accused the Polish authorities of suppressing trade union "freedoms," without concealing that he was interested primarily in "freedom" for [his own] activity as the President who broke up the now-disbanded air traffic controllers' labor union [PATCO] merely for calling a strike. Anxious to "punish" Poland for exercising its sovereign right by adopting the law on new trade unions in the interests of its own people, at President Reagan's initiative the U.S. Government rescinded Poland's most-favored-nation status.

At the same time U.S. companies stepped up their offensive against Polish coal markets, depriving Poland of opportunities for selling coal in its traditional European markets.

Washington is steering a course toward ensuring that Poland becomes the "sick man of Europe," which would enable it to continue to blackmail it. At the all-Polish workers' aktiv conference, Comrade W. Jaruzelski stressed that "there are forces interested in ensuring that the process of our emergence from the crisis takes as long as possible. The worse life for people in Poland is, the better it is for Washington. There are people prepared for the sake of their imperial aims to 'fight to the last Pole.'"

In blackmailing the people's Poland, the United States has recently organized a whole series of provocative campaigns. At the end of last year it began, under the sign of the "day of solidarity with the Polish people," and continues virtually unabated to this day. The White House did not scruple to bring down on Poland a full range of overtly unbridled and aggressive official statements, proclamations and resolutions designed to undermine the basic political and public interests of the sovereign Polish state and its international alliances. As a rule, all this is accompanied by cynical arguments about "the violation of human rights in Poland" and unsolicited lessons to the Polish authorities on how to manage their affairs in the country in order to merit Washington's favor. Now that the process of establishing new trade unions is underway in Poland, the AFL-CIO leaders are trying to foist their own formulas for conducting trade union work on the Poles and are "advising" them on the nature of these trade unions. Alongside Wasington's trumpeting voice, voices from several NATO capitals can be heard in this chorus of self-appointed mentors of the people's Poland.

The entire content of these anti-Polish statements attests to the fact that a carefully planned massive act of subversive and propaganda aggression, guided from a single center and coordinated with the actions of the Polish internal reaction, which has always operated under outside instructions. In fact this is continuing against Poland. As the newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote recently, it has now become known that, in the period since August 1980, some 50 official "Solidarity" delegations have traveled to Western countries. These trips frequently served as a screen for meetings between "Solidarity" activists and representatives of anticommunist subversive centers, including Radio Free Europe, and agents from the Western countries' special services.

Agents and staffers from the imperialist states' intelligence centers were involved in unseemly operations on Polish territory, appearing in Poland at the very time when the latest inflammatory actions were scheduled. Some of them were caught red-handed. Thus, U.S. citizen R. Laba was expelled from Poland for activity harmful to the interests of the Polish state. The Polish authorities were also obliged to deport the U.S. correspondent R. Gruber, officially representing UPI. She was caught red-handed, as they say, accepting from a messenger a package containing microfilms and photographs of military establishments of interest to the U.S. intelligence organs. It emerged that R. Gruber had the mission of collecting information about various types of weapons and other secret information of a military nature concerning the Polish Army.

The Western mass media have now focused their efforts on reviving the activity of the antisocialist underground in Poland. VOA, for instance, has assessed the underground's present tactics critically and given instructions on how to activate its influence on the masses, using illegal and legal means of struggle, and to reorient itself to long-term goals in order to achieve their implementation by stages.

Other Western radio stations, particularly Radio Free Europe, recommend continuing to operate illegally, building up the cadre underground movement, not slackening efforts to shake the people's power, and seeking to overthrow it.

Under present conditions, when the Polish working class in its overwhelming majority is employed in constructive labor and the reactionary underground's appeals for failing to meet with support among the masses, external and internal counterrevolution, acting in unison and pursuing common strategic objectives, is seeking to mount a psychological offensive against those who want to work honestly for the benefit of the socialist state and the flowering of the people's Poland. Special emphasis here is placed on those who have still not made their final choice. It was this section of the population which they tried in some places in early May to draw into various antistate demonstrations. However, the PZPR Politburo noted that these attempts were unsuccessful. The acts of antistate provocation which extremist elements tried to organize were of a short-lived and isolated nature. Nonetheless they proved once again that Western imperialist circles and subversive forces within the country are seeking at any price to hinder the positive processes of restoring the Polish economy and stabilizing the sociopolitical situation.

However, these provocative designs are doomed to inevitable failure. Poland, its leadership stresses -- and this has also been stated frequently on behalf of its allies, the Warsaw Pact countries -- has been and remains an inalienable part of the socialist community. Only those who are set irretrievably in their hostility to socialism, whose sight is clouded by this hatred, and who cannot see the real state of affairs because of it can fail to understand that.

Imperialist acts of subversion against People's Poland are still continuing. The Polish people's enemies to this day nurture unrealizable illusions concerning the collapse of socialism in Poland. No matter how thorny the patch which the country has to travel today, however, under the leadership of the PZPR it is repelling imperialism's intrigues.

GROMYKO RECEIVES BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR ZHULEV

LD231816 Moscow TASS in English 1658 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 23 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and foreign affairs minister of the USSR, received in the Kremlin today the doyen of the diplomatic corps in Moscow, the ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the USSR, Dimitur Zhulev, who conveyed on behalf of the ambassadors accredited to the USSR congratulations to Yuriy Andropov on his election to the post of president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

BUSH'S WEST EUROPEAN TOUR COMMENCES 23 JUNE

Tour Previewed

LD231845 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 23 Jun 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] Ronald Reagan's closest colleagues have once again set out on long foreign trips. U.S. Vice President George Bush's long trip to eight West European countries began today. The first stage of his trip is London, where he is to have talks with the leaders of the British Government. And on 25 June, in the West German town of Krefeld, there is to be a ceremony in which Bush will participate, on the occasion of the 300th anniversary of the start of German emigration to North America. It is indicative that this ceremony is to be held precisely in Krefeld, a town where antimilitaristic moods are stronger than anywhere else, where the renowned Krefeld antimissile appeal, which has already been signed by about 4 million FRG citizens, was born. In response to an appeal by the democratic organisations of the FRG, on the day that the high-ranking transatlantic emissary arrives, it is intended to hold a huge protest demonstration against the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe.

It is reported that plans for the further militarization of the NATO countries will be discussed by Bush also in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and in several other states.

And tomorrow U.S. Secretary of State Shultz sets out for a tour of Asian countries. His route leads to the Philippines, Thailand, India and Pakistan.

Objectives Discussed

LD232042 Moscow TASS in English 1933 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] Washington June 23 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Aleksandr Shalnev.

United States Vice President George Bush left today on a tour of Western Europe, to visit Britain, West Germany, the Scandinavian countries, Ireland, and Iceland.

His objective is to try to win unconditional backing of Western allies for the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, scheduled to start in December this year -- the same as during his previous tour in January. Bush had to admit before leaving on his trip that the Reagan administration's position on the question of nuclear disarmament does not get proper understanding from Western Europeans.

Remarks by the American vice president make it clear that he is taking along no new proposals capable of bringing about a reduction of nuclear armaments in Europe. Bush, setting forth the essence of Ronald Reagan's "initiatives," clearly indicated to journalists that Pershing-2 missiles will in any case be stationed in Europe at the end of this year.

The White House emissary did not conceal that in order to gain better "understanding" in the Western European capitals of the U.S. Administration's policy he will resort to the tactics of twisting arms of those political leaders who regard Washington's course as dangerous.

Denmark will be one of the main targets of this "treatment" since its Parliament recently called for postponement of the implementation of the U.S. and NATO missile plans for as long as the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe continue in Geneva.

Sweden and Finland, where the movement for turning northern Europe into a nuclear free zone is mounting, are not the incidental choice as stops in the U.S. vice president's tour. The Reagan administration's utter displeasure with this movement is seen from Bush's remarks as regards Finland and its peace-loving policy he made in an interview with a group of Scandinavian journalists. His remarks were so hostile that the White House had to dissociate itself from them.

Bush will also talk "tough" in West Germany whose leaders fear that the stationing of new American nuclear missiles threatens to heighten to the maximum the political situation and result in an unprecedented upsurge in the anti-war movement.

London Arrival Noted

LD232239 Moscow TASS in English 2216 GTM 23 Jun 83

[Text] London June 24 TASS -- U.S. Vice President George Bush arrived in London Thursday night on the first leg of his tour of West European countries. After Britain he is to visit the FRG, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Ireland and Iceland. The press points out that one of the principal aims of his tour is to try to whitewash Washington's policy in Central America. He is also to hold talks on questions of armaments and economic problems.

FRG POLICIES CONCERNING USSR, U.S. CRITICIZED

LD241041 Moscow TASS in English 1024 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 24 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

"Ein krummer stecken wirft keinen geraden schatten ("a crooked stick will cast no straight shadow"), says an old and wise German saying. But Herr A. Mertes, minister of state to the FRG foreign ministry, has set out to prove something that is directly opposite. Expressing the stand of the West Germany's circles -- which, are, on the one hand, unconditionally following into the footsteps of the militaristic policy of the USA; but, on the other hand, are clearly alarmed by the unprecedented growth of the anti-war movement in their own country -- he has issued a statement for the press trying to reassure the West German public and tell them that they should not be worried about the plans to deploy new American missiles on the FRG territory, that "the destiny of relations between the FRG and the USSR does not depend" on these plans. But how is that? Mertes has a ready answer. The Russians, he declares, are realists in politics. And as this is so, they will, even after the deployment of missiles, "realistically react" to the circumstances that will have shaped and everything will further go as Herr Mertes and his ilk would wish.

The statement by Mertes is not the first statement of this kind in the FRG. The architects of dangerous concepts, whose implementation would turn West Germany into the Pentagon's nuclear hostage, would very much like to impress on the people that whatever move they could make, acting on Washington's instructions within the NATO framework, this would not affect Soviet-West German relations. These relations, they claim, "will take their normal course." But this is a delusion, to put it mildly, and rather an attempt at deliberately deceiving people!

But Minister Mertes is expected to know, at least by virtue of his official position, that if Washington, which is out to upset at all costs peace and the rough parity of forces that has taken shape in Europe, and is preparing with that aim to deploy in Western Europe, above all in the FRG, almost 600 Pershing and cruise missiles targetted on the USSR, its allies and friends, achieves its aim, this will mean the emergence of a qualitatively different strategic situation. As a result the nuclear threat to Europe will sharply grow. Mertes and Co. are expected to realise that if new American missiles appear in the FRG, this will mean that that country's territory has been turned into a base for launching an attack against the USSR. How can one say then that such developments will "not affect" Soviet-West German relations.

No, the Bonn figures, who claim that American missiles in Western Europe are one thing and the state and prospects of the FRG's relations with the countries of Eastern Europe are a different thing which is not connected and does not depend on Bonn's militaristic pirouettes, are trying to prove the unprovable. "The Russians are realists", the West German minister said. That's right. We are truly for realism in politics. But it is precisely because we are realists and realise well in what direction the Washington strategists suffering from a militaristic itch and their NATO subservients would like to lead things. Our country most explicitly stresses that if things come to the deployment of new American first-strike weapons in Western Europe, a chain reaction will become inevitable. And the counter-measures will be effective. Herr Mertes and like-minded people would do well to wake up to this fact.

SOVIET-FRENCH TRADE TALKS COMMENCE 21 JUNE

LD222225 Moscow TASS in English 2048 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 22 TASS -- Talks have taken place at the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the USSR on June 21-22 between a Soviet delegation led by N.D. Komarov, first deputy minister of foreign trade, and a French delegation led by A. Baquiaste, director of the external economic relations department of the Ministry of the Economy, Finances, and Budget. The sides discussed the state of Soviet-French trade in 1983; prospects for 1984-1985; the course of the implementation of the long-term program of extending economic, industrial, and technical cooperation between the USSR and France in 1980-1990; and cooperation between the USSR and France in the agroindustry.

A. Baquiaste was received by N.S. Patolichev, minister of foreign trade of the USSR. They discussed trade and economic contacts between the USSR and France.

NATO TO HOLD BALTIC NAVAL, AIR FORCE EXERCISES

LD221305 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] New York June 22 TASS -- The U.S. naval command has announced that American warships and aircraft will take part in the NATO exercises scheduled to be held in the Baltic Sea area from June 27 to July 7 this year. Taking part in the "Baltic Operations-1983" will also be naval and air force units of the FRG, the Netherlands, Britain and Denmark.

The U.S. participation in these exercises is fresh evidence of Washington's striving to widen as much as possible its military presence in close proximity to the borders of the socialist countries.

FATAH COUNCIL SESSION ISSUES STATEMENT

LD231005 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1415 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Damascus, 22 Jun (TASS) -- A session of the Fatah Revolutionary Council held here discussed the international situation, including the Near East, and tasks facing the organization. A statement distributed by Fatah stresses that U.S. imperialism is striving to undermine the resolution of the Palestine problem, to liquidate the Palestine Liberation Organization, and to forcefully foist "peace a la Americaine" on the region. However, the Palestinian people are full of determination to bring the revolution to its victorious conclusion. Guided by the resolutions of the Palestine National Council in Algiers, the Palestinians will oppose the plots of imperialism and Zionism and fight for the realization of their inalienable rights.

The statement of the Fatah Revolutionary Council stresses the need to strengthen the alliance of the Palestine Revolutionary Council with the Lebanese national-patriotic forces and Arab working people in the struggle against the imperialist presence in the region. The document notes the important role of the Lebanese patriotic forces in defending the independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon. The Fatah Revolutionary Council gave a high evaluation of the principled position of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community on the Near East, noting that alliance with them is a necessary factor in opposition to U.S. imperialism, Zionism, and their accomplices.

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON UPCOMING HABIB MIDEAST TRIP

LD232131 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 23 Jun 83

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Vladimir Bilyakov]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said that Philip Habib, the representative of the U.S. President, was going to return to the Middle East. What is Washington's envoy going to carry with him in his fresh tour?

It is now difficult to give a precise answer to this question even if the main objective of Habib's tour, according to the U.S. press, is to force Syria to evacuate its forces which operate in Lebanon on behalf of the Arab League. As for Syria's attitude toward this question, it is very well known. It was emphasized a few days ago by Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad, minister of information, in his interview to the Lebanese magazine MONDAY MORNING when he said: The Syrian forces will remain in Lebanon until the Israeli occupation forces have left this country unconditionally, and until all the U.S.-Israeli conditions imposed have been abolished.

This principled position of Syria is what Habib will be trying to change during his tour. Given that this is not his first visit to the Middle East, it is not difficult to foresee the methods that Washington's envoy will be using. Attempts will be made to put pressure to bear on Syria by all possible means, primarily financial pressure. The possibility of a large-scale escalation of Israeli armed provocations against the Syrian forces in the Al-Biqa' Valley is also not ruled out. At any rate, no previous tour by Habib has been devoid of the use of this argument, namely, the Israeli military pressure on the Arabs.

Watch out! Habib! The progressive Arab press has been using this warning lately because the name of the U.S. envoy has become the symbol of the conspiracies of the imperialists and the Zionists against the Arabs.

DEATH OF U.S. NEWSMEN TERMED 'PROVOCATION'

LD232252 Moscow TASS in English 1449 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 23 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Nikolay Chigir writes: Dial Torgerson, head of THE LOS ANGELES TIMES bureau for Mexico and Central America, and Richard Cross, a photographer of the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, who were killed in Honduras, are not the first U.S. citizens to become victims of Washington's policy of armed interference in Central America, a policy of implanting and consolidating military dictatorships in Central American countries. Let us remind the reader, in particular, about the murder of American nuns in El Salvador and the murder of Bill Stewart, a correspondent of U.S. television network, in Nicaragua. Stewart was killed with pointblank shots by Somozist cutthroats, whom the CIA is now using as cannon fodder in armed inroads against the Nicaraguan people. All these crimes bear the same characteristic hallmark -- the hallmark of killers, who have standing behind their backs the CIA and other U.S. special services which are fostering in Central America, with the help of their puppet regimes, the monstrous practice of terror and violence.

All indications are that the murder of Dial Torgerson and Richard Cross was planned in advance and perpetrated by Somozist men and Honduran military who, like their mentors from the CIA, clearly abhorred the position held by the two journalists. The latter regarded the Nicaraguan revolution with unconcealed sympathy and, the Nicaraguan newspaper BARRICADA says, were gathering material about acts of aggression against Nicaragua from Honduran territory. Richard Cross' favourable view of the Sandinist revolution is also underlined by the fact that he made his photographs available for illustrating a book called "Nicaragua: Liberation War" and published by the Nicaraguan Ministry of Culture.

But the murder of the two American journalists was not only a killing by free Nicaragua's enemies of people whom they found disagreeable. This crime is, without any doubt, also a deliberate provocation against Nicaragua, designed to furnish a pretext for the Honduran military to escalate anti-Nicaraguan acts of aggression. Is it not this that is indicated by the fact that the Honduran Government right after the murder rushed to blame it on Nicaragua? This dirty fabrication was immediately picked up by the Washington administration. State Secretary George Shultz claimed that the shots which killed the American journalists had allegedly been made from Nicaraguan territory.

The Reagan government has long been seeking to find a pretext for massive armed intervention against Nicaragua which would enable it to commit in this adventure, along with mercenary gangs of Somozists, not only Honduran troops but also U.S. Armed Forces themselves.

The Reagan administration, former U.S. Vice-President Walter Mondale said recently, was only looking for a pretext for sending U.S. troops to Central America. And the current slanderous accusations hurled at Nicaragua, the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry said in a statement, fit the CIA plan to stage a major act of aggression against the Sandinist revolution under any pretext.

The history of U.S. interventionist policy in Latin America includes many examples of provocations of the same sort, the cases in which Washington was not ashamed of sacrificing lives of U.S. citizens when this served its imperialist designs. Way back in late last century a deliberate explosion on the U.S. battleship "Maine" in the port of Havana killed 264 of its crew members -- but Washington got a pretext for interfering in military activities in Cuba against Spanish colonisers and for actually occupying the island. As we see, even today, nearly a century later, the methods of U.S. ruling circles' policy of brigandage have not changed. They have only become even more refined and perfidious.

U.S. SAID PRESSURING ALLIES ON CENTRAL AMERICA

LD221648 Moscow TASS in English 1634 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 22 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Nikolay Chigir writes: From time to time U.S. allies themselves become the object of the unbridled "psychological warfare" which the Reagan administration is waging against the USSR and the socialist community as a whole, against the national liberation movements and all democratic and progressive forces of the world. Even their slightest discontent with the U.S. Government's imperial course in this or that sphere gives rise to undisguised irritation of the American leadership. The American leadership does not disdain to use any means, including outright pressure, blackmail, and propaganda frauds, to make U.S. allies implicitly follow Washington's policy, give support to its any, even most adventurist actions.

It is such kind of pressure that is exerted on U.S. West European allies in connection with the fact that their stand towards conflict situations in Central America runs counter to the White House's interventionist plans in that region. What is at issue is not only Washington's "brainwashing" propaganda campaign towards the West Europeans, Americans themselves, and all who declare against Washington's growing military interference in Central America. Even a special group for the propaganda of Central American policy was formed for the purpose at the White House. It is headed by one of Reagan's aides.

The Washington administration is making efforts to compel West European governments, with the help of such a method as "arm twisting", to support the U.S. Central American militaristic venture aimed at overthrowing the Nicaraguan Government, at making short work with the national liberation movements in El Salvador and other countries of the region.

To further that task, put into play was "heavy artillery" of the White House, in the person of U.S. Vice President Bush who is urgently going to Western Europe. Bush himself, speaking to journalists in Washington, most overtly narrated that the main aim of his coming trip was to have a change in the broadly spread "erroneous", as he said, opinion on Reagan's policy in Central America.

The U.S. vice president undertakes the West European tour following the statement which was adopted in Stuttgart at the session of the European Council at the level of heads of state and government of the "Common Market" member countries. The statement expressed serious concern over the aggravation of the situation in Central America and stressed the need of respect for the principles of non-interference and inviolability of frontiers, that is, the principles which are being grossly flouted by the Reagan adminstration.

The West European countries, having expressed confidence that problems of Central America cannot be settled through military means, and that this can be attained only on the basis of a political decision, also supported the peace initiatives of Latin American states, forming the so-called "Contadora Group". Exactly such [a] realistic and constructive approach to Central American problems runs counter to plans of Washington which is stubbornly unwilling to take the path of peaceful equitable negotiations and which stakes on military force alone. To quote the London newspaer THE TIMES "the hawks at the White House are demonstrating their muscles" at a time when the overwhelming majority of the countries of the world, including U.S. allies in Europe and other continents, demand that Washington should immediately terminate armed interference in Central America. The confirmation of that is also the West European tour of the U.S. Vice President Bush.

U.S. 'EMERGENCY PLANS' FOR CENTRAL AMERICA RAPPED

LD232348 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1845 GMT 23 Jun 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Excerpts] Chaos reigns in the Costa Rican economy and the government does not know where to find money to cover the gigantic budget deficit. Journalists have been told this by Federico Peralta, Costa Rican finance minister. In Peru the foreign debt amounts to almost $12 billion, while Brazil's indebtedness has reached the unimaginable amount of $90 billion. This is only a brief list of the economic, financial, and monetary problems of Latin American countries that have been brought about primarily by their proximity to their powerful North American neighbor and the plundering policies of its monopolies. I am not even mentioning here the catastrophic situation of the working people in countries such as Chile, Honduras, El Salvador, and Haiti, whose military fascist rulers have brought the economies of their countries to total ruin while keeping themselves in power only through bloody terror and repressions. But it is precisely these countries which Reagan has declared to be Washington's closest allies and genuine democracies which should, whatever happens, be saved from the communist threat.

The President's logic is very simple: While supporting any terrorist regime in Latin America, even the most odious ones, the White House at the same time describes as communist any country where the people's masses are striving to establish their own system, even if it be not to the liking of Wall Street. "We are on our guard. We do not intend to yield any country in Central America to communism," Ronald Reagan is fond of reiterating. But one can imagine circumstances, a high-ranking White House staffer adds gloomily, when this reluctance to yield some country to communism will mean a need to win it back from the communists. Here you have the terms "to yield a country" and "to win back a country," as though it were a question not of independent sovereign states belonging to the United Nations with their own territories and peoples, but of some kind of chess pawns on the table of the master of the White House. All this is spoken of openly with a striking and untroubled cynicism.

One can well imagine what this portends for the countries and peoples of Central America if one considers that the Reagan administration, according to THE WASHINGTON POST, has devised a number of new emergency plans to step up American military interference in Central America and that these emergency plans are already being implemented. As yet we do not know all the details of these plans, but one need have no doubts as to their character, which is shown by the aggressive actions against revolutionary Cuba, the incessant armed provocations and undeclared war against Sandinist Nicaragua, the desperate attempts to save the bloody Salvadoran regime, and the constant U.S. military maneuvers off the shores of these countries -- and behind all this the sinister figure of the CIA, the American espionage department.

What the White House, the Pentagon, and the CIA are up to in Central America is classical colonialism in its latest guise. Opposition to this colonialist policy is shown not only by the peoples of Central America -- many of them with weapons in their hands -- but also resolutely by the entire world public. Even the leaders of the European 10 -- the heads of state and government of the 10 West European countries who met a few days ago in Stuttgart -- have criticized Washington's policy in Central America fairly sharply. The attempts to stifle the national liberation movement of the peoples and to revive a colonialist order are, of course, absurd and hopeless wherever they are undertaken, but they are fraught with serious upheavals and conflicts, and in the final analysis are a threat to world peace.

RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION HELD 23 JUNE

Preceding Presidium Session

LD232316 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] A routine meeting of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium took place today. It was noted that the results of the June 1983 CPSU Central Commitee Plenum and the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet have aroused among the working people of the Russian Federation --- just like the people of the whole country -- vast enthusiasm and a new political and labor upsurge. The election of Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet presidium, was met with warm approval. Issues connected with the agenda and order of work at the forthcoming 7th Session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th Convocation were discussed at the meeting. The draft housing code of the republic was approved and the Commissions for Housing and Municipal Services and Legislative Proposals were charged with bringing it up for discussion at the session.

Andropov at Opening Session

LD240717 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] At the RSFSR Supreme Soviet session:

A regular session of the supreme body state power in the Russian Federation opened half an hour ago in the Great Kremlin Palace. With tumultuous and prolonged applause the deputies and guests met Comrades Andropov,Aliyev, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Romanov, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Vorotnikov, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, and Ryzhkov.

The agenda of the session was adopted. It includes the following questions: on the chairmanship of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; on the deputy chairmanship of the Presidium of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet; on the tasks of the administrative and economic bodies of the RSFSR towards expanding production, improving the quality of consumer goods, and improving trade with consumer goods in the light of requirements placed by the 26th party congress and the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum; on a draft RSFSR housing code; on adopting decrees of the Presidium of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet.

The deputies unanimously adopted a decision by the RSFSR Supreme Soviet on the appointment of Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov, candidate member of the Politiburo of the CPSU Central Committee, to the post of chairman of the Council of Ministers of the republic. A report on the third point of the agenda is now being presented by Deputy Karpova, deputy chairperson of the Russian Federation Council of Ministers.

Vorotnikov New RSFSR Head

LD240708 Moscow TASS in English 0704 GMT 24 Jun 83

["Vitaliy Vorotnikov Is Head of the Government of the Russian Federation" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 24 TASS -- Vitaliy Vorotnikov, an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, was appointed chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation, the largest constituent republic in the USSR, by a unanimous decision of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation, which opened a session in the Moscow Kremlin today.

The session is being attended by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Mikhail Solomentsev, an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, was relieved of his duties as head of the government of the Russian Federation in connection with his endorsement at the June 1983 plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee as chairman of the Party Control Committee under the CPSU Central Committee.

Batyyev Relieved of Post

LD240946 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Excerpt] In connection with the retirement of Deputy Batyyev, chairman of the Tatar ASSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the RSFSR Supreme Soviet session released him from his duties as deputy chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Deputy Karpova Report

LD241046 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] An important question, on the tasks of republican administrative and economic bodies in expanding production, enhancing the quality of consumer goods, and improving cmmerce, in the light of the demands of the 26th party congress and of the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, has been submitted for the examination of the deputies at the session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet which opened today in the Great Kremlin Palace.

The rapporteur, Comrade Karpova, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, dwelt in detail on the results achieved in this field and on the shortcomings which still exist. An important landmark in the life of the party and the whole country was the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. It once more confirmed the consistency of the long-term economic strategy of the party. This strategy, Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said at the plenum, is aimed at permitting Soviet people to live better from year to year and at making their work bring more and more weighty results, so that our socialist system should ever-more fully reveal its humane essence and its creative potential.

In the Russian Federation, in the past 11th 5-Year Plan period, national income and industrial output have increased. The mean annual production of vegetables, meat, and eggs has increased. The growth in production of consumer goods has amounted to 4 percent and of manufactured goods of cultural, everyday and domestic use by nearly eight and one-half percent. But the attained level of production, the quality and range of goods still do not fully satisfy the demand of the population. Increased production of consumer goods, the expansion of the services sphere, taken together with the Food Program, is the central part of the social program ratified by the 26th CPSU Congress.

In the Russian Federation, measures have been drafted which will permit the production this year of extra goods for the population to a value of more than R3 billion.

The report went on to examine the tasks of the republic's textile and light industries. In the Russian Federation, substantive measures have been implemented directed at the further development of these industries, the reconstruction and technical reequipping of enterprises. The need to improve the range and quality of manufactured goods is acquiring decisive importance. Of important significance for the solution of these problems are the formation of stable production collectives, the wide introduction of the brigade form of labor organization and incentive.

Ensuring the accelerated development of the light and textile industries requires a radical change in attitude to them on the part of related industries, an increase in the production of new, high-productivity machines, and a considerable improvement in the building of projects for the production of consumer goods.

Local industry is called upon to play an important role in satisfying the daily demand of the population for consumer goods. But the republican Ministry of Light Industry regularly fails to fulfill its tasks for production of manufactures to the set nomenclature. Insufficient use is still made of the huge scientific-technical potential of enterprises, scientific-research, and heavy industry design organizations for the creation and production of new types of goods with higher consumer properties. A number of major enterprises restrict themselves to the production of the simplest manufactures and fail to master the production of complex domestic equipment.

In the years of the 10th 5-Year Plan over R4 billion have been invested in the development of industries producing food products in the Russian Federation. Production of the most important food products is receiving further development in the current 5-year plan too. But the demands of the population for certain products are still not fully met. In these conditions special attention should be paid to rational and fullest use of local resources. A significant role is also allotted to the ubiquitous development of subsidiary farms of enterprises, organizations, and institutions.

Trade is of substantial significance in improvement supplies of consumer goods to the population. In the years of the 10th 5-Year Plan the sale of goods in the REFSR retail network increased by nearly a quarter. But in 1982 and in the 5 months of the current year the plan for goods turnover was not fulfilled. One reason for this is industry's violation of its contractual obligations. Trade workers and local administrative bodies should pay special attention to ensuring steady deliveries of goods to shops in the necessary range, and not allow bottlenecks in trade.

In conclusion, the report stresses that the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have set the tasks for extra production of consumer goods for all-union republics, ministries, and departments. In this connection, the local soviets should ensure that all enterprises located on the territory of autonomous republics, krays and oblasts of the Russian Federation are engaged in the production of these goods. The measures which are being implemented to increase the output and improve the quality and range of consumer goods have one aim: to improve the well-being of the people.

The session is continuing its work.

Kirilenko 'Unexpected Appearance'

NC241154 Paris AFP in English 1144 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow, June 24 (AFP) -- Former Politburo member Andrey Kirilenko today unexpectedly made his first official public appearance in over a year, Western eye-witnesses said.

Mr Kirilenko, who lost his position on the Communist Party's ruling Politburo last November, appeared at today's meeting of the Supreme Soviet (parliament) for the Republic of Russia, seated with Soviet leaders including President Yuriy Andropov.

The 76-year-old Mr Kirilenko, who appeared so weak he had to be helped to his seat by an usher, sat slightly behind the other leaders.

Mr Kirilenko's absence from the official team attending funeral ceremonies for the late president Leonid Brezhnev last November, after he had already failed to appear in public for some months, was interpreted here as a sign he had fallen from favour. His surprise reappearance today, observers noted, did not imply that he had been fully rehabilitated but it indicated that he is not in total disgrace.

AZERBAIJAN SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM SESSION HELD

LD101348 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0104 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] The periodic session of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was held on 8 June under the chairmanship of Comrade Kurban Khalilov. The session discussed the results of the review of the proposals made by the Permanent Commission of Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet and deputies during the debate on the 1983 plan and budget at the Sixth Session of the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet.

Comrade Hasan Seidov, chairman of the Azerbaijan Council of Ministers, read a report on this subject. The Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium passed the appropriate decision. The session discussed the question of the works of the Councils of People's Deputies in Khanlar Rayon regarding guidance to the agro-industrial association, and the appropriate decision was also passed on this subject. The Presidium session also discussed other issues and appropriate decisions were passed. The following participated in the debate on the items of the agenda: Comrades Aslanov, Grigoryan, Muslim-Zade, Nikitin, (Sakalov), members of the presidium; Veliyev, minister of internal affairs of Azerbaijan SSR; Zamanov, republican prosecutor; (Dashdzhian) chairman of Khanlar Rayispolkom; Abdullayev, chairman of Kyurdamir Rayispolkom; Tagiyev, chairman of Shamkhor Rayispolkom.

LATVIAN SUPREME SOVIET PROCEEDINGS REPORTED

PM201451 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 3 Jun 83 p 1

[LATINFORM "Information Report"]

[Text] The 7th Session of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, was held in Riga 2 June. The Hall of Sessions was packed with deputies -- pacesetters from industry, construction, transport, and agricultural production; party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol officials; and figures from science, culture, education, and health care.

It was 1000 hours. Comrades A.E. Voss, I.A. Anderson, R.O. Vero, A.E. Ikauniyek, S.I. Postnikov, Yu.Ya. Ruben, P.Ya. Strautmanis, V.A. Chemm, and B.K. Pugo took their seats in the government box.

The session was opened by Deputy V.S. Klibik, chairman of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet.

Participants in the session honored the memory of A.Ya. Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, twice Hero of Socialist Labor, and USSR Supreme Soviet Deputy; and Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Deputies I.A. Gubin and N.P. Pavlov, who had died, with a minute's silence.

The session's agenda, examined and approved at a session of the Council of Elders, was confirmed:

1. The development of the housing industry and the improvement of the utilization and maintenance of housing resources in the Latvian SSR.

2. The Latvian SSR draft Housing Code.

3. The Latvian SSR Food Program through 1990.

4. Ratification of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decrees.

The session's standing orders were also approved unanimously.

V.S. Klibik announced that USSR Pilot-Cosmonaut G.T. Beregovoy, twice Hero of the Soviet Union, who is currently on vacation in the republic, was taking part in the work of the session.

The session then proceeded to examine the first and second items on the agenda -- the development of the housing industry and improvement of the utilization and maintenance of housing resources in the Latvian SSR, and the Latvian SSR draft Housing Code. The report was delivered by Deputy E.K. Peterson, deputy chairman of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers.

The session then heard the coreport of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Legislative Proposals Commission and the Municipal Services and Improvements Commission, which was delivered by Deputy A.V. Gorbunov, chairman of the Legislative Proposals Commission.

The following deputies spoke in the debate: I.P. Berzin (Yurmalskiy Electoral Okrug No 136); Ya. E. Dzenitis (Rizhskiy Electoral Okrug No 24); N.I. Kaftaylov (Rizhskiy Electoral Okrug No 67); V.K. Avots (Smiltenskiy Electoral Okrug No 313); R.A. Lukashevich (Daugavpilskiy Electoral Okrug No 106); D.O. Ozola (Lizumskiy Electoral Okrug No 194); M.Ya. Dubra (Rizhskiy Electoral Okrug No 78); and L.P. Skosta (Viyesitskiy Electoral Okrug No 202).

The concluding speech was delivered by Deputy E.K. Peterson, deputy chairman of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers.

The session unanimously adopted the resolution "On the Development of the Housing Industry and the Improvement of the Utilization and Maintenance of Housing Resources in the Latvian SSR" and the Law on the Ratification of the Latvian SSR Housing Code.

The report on the Latvian SSR Food Program through 1990 was delivered by Deputy M.L. Raman, deputy chairman of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Latvian SSR Gosplan.

The following deputies took part in the debate on this question: R.V. Kavinskiy (Riyebinskiy Electoral Okrug No 260); Ya.P. Bonat (Iyetsavskiy Electoral Okrug No 164); A.Ya. Dreymane (Saulkrastskiy Electoral Okrug No 281); and K.A. Shpogis (Rizhskiy Electoral Okrug No 58).

The session unanimously adopted the resolution "On the Latvian SSR Food Program Through 1990."

The report on the ratification of Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decrees was delivered by Deputy K.E. Zorin, secretary of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The deputies unanimously ratified the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decrees passed between the sessions.

With that the 7th Session of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, ended its work.

LITHUANIAN PARTY, GOVERNMENT BODIES CONVENE

Central Committee

PM170840 Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 7 Jun 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Information Report on the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The 10th Plenum of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee was held on 6 June in the Culture Center at the Erishkyay Kolkhoz in Panevezhskiy Rayon.

The plenum discussed the question "On the Work of Panevezhskiy Lithuanian CP Raykom To Further Develop the Countryside Socially in Light of the Decisions of the 26th Party Congress and May and November (1982) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee." The report was delivered by R. Dabkyavichyus, first secretary of Panevezhskiy Raykom.

The following people contributed to the debate: M. Grigalyunas, Lithuanian SSR minister of agriculture; A. Maldonis, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Writers' Union Board; B. Poshkus, director of the Lithuanian Scientific Research Institute of Agricultural Economics; Ya. Greychyuvene, first secretary of Kayshyadorskiy Raykom; V. Kurmis, first secretary of Vilkavishkskiy Raykom; I. Mikhalkevich, first secretary of Shalchininkskiy Raykom; Ch. Sabanskis, first secretary of Skuodasskiy Raykom; P. Ramonas, chairman of the Order of Lenin Baryunay Kokkhoz in Ionishkskiy Rayon; A. Vilbikaytis, forester at the Kazlu-Rudskiy experimental forestry association in Kapsukskiy Rayon; and R. Sakalauskas, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Gosstroy.

P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, made a speech at the plenum.

M.S. Khozyaynov, sector chief at the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture Department, and I.F. Shkuratov, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and chairman of the Agricultural Workers Trade Union Central Committee, participated in the plenum.

A resolution was adopted on the question under discussion.

The Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee plenum ended at this point.

Before the 10th Plenum of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee its participants visited farms in Panevezhskiy Rayon and acquainted themselves with the efforts being made to solve the tasks relating to the social development of the countryside put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress and the May and November (1982) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. They visited the Paezheris, Galibe, 60-Letiye SSR, Smilgyay, M. Melnikayte, Pyargale, and Reishkyay Kokkhozes; an interfarm livestock raising enterprise; an experimental farm at the Upitskaya research station; the Kryakyanava Sovkhoz; and other farms.

The plenum participants were given the information they required on the spot and had their questions answered by the farm leaders and executive staff of the Panevezhskiy Raykom, the Rayispolkom and its agriculture administration.

Supreme Soviet Presidium

PM201235 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 May 83 Morning Edition p 3

[Correspondent I. Kasyukov report under the heading "In Union Republic Supreme Soviet Presidiums": "Lithuanian SSR"]

[Text] Vilnius -- The question of the execution in the services field of the law stipulating criminal responsibility for deception, extortion, and other offenses has been discussed at a session of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The discussion was preceded by a thorough investigation which showed that local soviets and law enforcement organs are still not carrying out sufficiently effective measures to prevent abuses in trade, in public catering, at consumer services enterprises, in medical establishments, and transport.

The greatest number of abuses have been detected in trade and public catering enterprises within the Litpotrebsoyuz system. Numerous cases of violation of prices and tariffs and misappropriation of money given for services have been disclosed in the consumer services system. In automobile service enterprises conditions are deliberately created which force citizens to make illegal payments to foremen.

The Presidium pointed out that certain persons carrying out illegal acts, particularly extortion, continue to remain in their former posts instead of being brought to justice.

The resolution adopted by the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium instructed the Ministries of Trade, Consumer Services, Health, Motor Transport and Highways, and the Lithuanian Potrebsoyuz to step up the struggle against deception of citizens and other abuses in enterprises and establishments under their jurisdiction. Particular attention was drawn to improving departmental control and increasing officials' responsibility. The adopted document also speaks of the need for a more attentive attitude toward oral and written statements by citizens which contain complaints about abuses in the services sphere. Local soviets, the resolution says, must concern themselves daily with the growth of the service sphere's prestige, disseminate widely the experience of pacesetting workers, and, on this basis, create an atmosphere in which breaches of the law and of professional ethics are not tolerated.

Supreme Soviet

PM192120 Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 8 Jun 83 pp 1, 3

[Unattributed "Information Report on the 7 June 1983 Sittings of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] First Sitting

The 7th Session of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, began work in Vilnius on 7 June 1983 at 1100.

Participating in the session's work were Comrades P. Grishkyavichus, V. Astrauskas, A. Barkauskas, A. Brazauskas, N. Dybenko, K. Kayris, A. Kayryalis, R. Songayla, A. Ferensas, L. Shepetis, V. Kardamavichyus, Yu. Petkyavichyus, and P. Shileykis.

The session was opened by Deputy L. Shepetis, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet.

The Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet honored the memory of Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Deputy A. Rimkus, the republic's minister of education, with a minute's silence.

The Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet heard a report from Deputy V. Kardamavichyus, chairman of the Credentials Commission, on the results of the supplementary elections in Ramigalskiy and Rokishkskiy Electoral Okrugs and the verification of the elected deputies' authority.

The Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet recognized the authority of V. Normantas, Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet deputy for Ramigalskiy Electoral Okrug No 234, who was elected on 9 January 1983, and of I. Platukis, Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet deputy for Rokishkskiy Electoral Okrug No 264, who was elected on 10 January 1983.

The Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet adopted the following agenda:

1. The tasks of soviets and executive organs in the rational use of manpower and the formation of stable labor collectives.

2. The organization of the work of rural children's preschool establishments during the summer agricultural work period.

3. Ratification of Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

On the proposal of Deputy Z. Grikpedite of Babrungskiy Electoral Okrug, a worker at the Linu Audinyaya Factory in Plunge, who spoke on behalf of the Council of Elders, the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet approved the agenda of the Seventh Session of the Supreme Soviet.

A report on the tasks of soviets and executive organs in the rational use of manpower and the formation of stable labor collectives was delivered by Deputy K. Krayris of Viliyampolskiy Electoral Okrug, first deputy chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers.

The coreport of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet's Industry Commission on the first item on the session's agenda was delivered by Deputy A. Spudulis of Kommunarskiy Electoral Okrug, chairman of the Supreme Soviet Industry Commission and director of the Kaunas 50-Letiya Oktyabrya Manmade Fiber Plant.

After a short recess, the deputies began the discussion of the report "The tasks of Soviets and Executive Organs in the Rational use of Manpower and the Formation of Stable Labor Collectives."

Speakers in the debates were: Deputy A. Vileykis of Oktyabrskiy Electoral Okrug, chairman of the Vilnius Gorispolkom; Deputy E. Blazhevichyute of Dubingyayskiy Electoral Okrug, first secretary of the Moletskiy party raykom; Deputy S. Shashilkin of the Kurshskiy Electoral Okrug, a dock machine operator of the Klaypeda trading seaport; Deputy Yu. Yakubonis of the Myashkuychskiy Electoral Okrug, chairman of the Raudonoyi Velyava Kolkhoz in Shyaulyayskiy Rayon; Deputy E. Sulzhitskene of Pozhelskiy Electoral Okrug, embroideress [kettelshchitsa] of the main enterprise of the Kaunas A. Shyauchyunayte Knitwear Production Association; and Deputy I. Mintauchkis of the Balberishkskiy Electoral Okrug, first secretary of the Prenayskiy Raykom.

There upon first sitting of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet, Seventh Session, ended.

Second Sitting

The second sitting was chaired by Deputy L. Shepetis, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet.

The Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet continued the discussion of the report on the tasks of Soviets and executive organs in the rational use of manpower and the formation of stable labor collectives.

Speakers in the debates were: Deputy I. Chernikov of the Vyarshvayskiy Electoral Okrug, Lithuanian SSR minister of motor transport and highways; Deputy K. Ambrozene of Zhigaychskiy Electoral Okrug, livestock unit chief of the S. Kirov Kolkhoz in Tauragskiy Rayon; and Deputy M. Dulmanas of Vingisskiy Electoral Okrug, Lithuanian SSR first deputy minister of construction and manager of the Vilnius Vilnyusstroy Construction and assembly trust.

The Supreme Soviet adopted a decision to conclude the debates on the report.

The Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the resolution "On the Tasks of Soviets and Executive Organs in the Rational Use of Manpower and the Formation of Stable Labor Collectives."

The Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet then began the discussion of the second item on the agenda -- the organization of the work of rural children's preschool institutions during the summer agricultural work period.

For the report the floor was given to Deputy V. Klikunene of Yustinishkskiy Electoral Okrug, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Commission on Maternity, Child Development, and the Work and Everyday LIfe of Women, and second secretary of the Vilnius Lithuanian Communist Party Gorkom.

The deputies then began the discussion of the report.

Speakers in the debates were: Deputy I. Bandzyavichyus of Skirsnyamunskiy Electoral Okrug, first secretary of the Yurbarskiy Raykom; Deputy B. Shlevinskene of Skuodasskiy Electoral Okrug, teacher of the Lyankimayskaya Secondary School in Skuodasskiy Rayon; Deputy M. Guszhyus of Kayshyadorskiy Electoral Okrug, chairman of the Kayshyadorskiy Rayispolkom; and Deputy S. Kolichyus of Pagegskiy Electoral Okrug, tractor driver of Shilutskiy Rayon's Stonishkyay Sovkhoz.

The Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet adopted a decision to conclude the debates on the report and unanimously adopted the resolution "On the Organization of the Work of Rural Children's Preschool Institutions in the Summer Agricultural Work Period."

The Supreme Soviet then began the discussion of the third item on the session's agenda -- the ratification of Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

The Supreme Soviet heard the report of Deputy I. Guretskas, secretary of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the laws and resolutions whereby it ratified the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees issued in the period between the Sixth and Seventh Sessions of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet.

Deputy L. Shepetis, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet, reported that all the items on the session's agenda had been dealt with and declared the 7th Session of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, closed.

MORE ON UZBEK PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

PM201423 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 83 First Edition p 3

[Report by PRAVDA correspondents N. Gladkov and Yu. Mukimov: "From the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Plenum: More Goods for the People"]

[Excerpts] Tashkent -- As already reported, a plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee was held 30 May to discuss tasks in further increasing the production of consumer goods. The main speaker, N.D. Khudayberdyyev, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, and those who spoke during the debate noted that the republican party organization, implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, is giving greater attention to producing goods in mass demand, expanding their range, and improving their quality.

In Uzbekistan, the speakers said, a powerful potential has been created for further growth in the production of varied and high-quality goods. Nevertheless, this is still not fully utilized. The growth in goods production and services still lags behind the growth in the population's money income. Demand for many products is still not satisfied and some of the income remains unrealized.

This year 127 enterprises failed to meet the 4-month plans for goods output. Over 200 have reduced goods production in comparison with last year. Light industry has undersupplied considerable quantities of yarns, carpets, and carpet products, and toys and has not fully satisfied trade's demands for cotton prints, satin, calico, and other cotton textiles. There are also retail shortages of bedlinen, women's dresses and robes, robes, knitwear, and china teapots. It is not always possible to get hold of uncomplicated household items such as garden and orchard tools or objects that appear on the "1,000 trifles" list. Shortages of bricks, lime, and paint and varnish materials are also being felt.

The quality of consumer goods produced in the republic also leaves much to be desired. There is still no consumer demand for the clothes and shoes produced by local enterprises. Bread, pastries, pasta products, tea, nonalcoholic beverages, toilet and household soap, and canned fruit and vegetables are often produced in contravention of techniques and standard requirements. Good raw and other materials, the speakers said, should not be channeled into the production of poor goods.

The rich production capacities of machine building plants are by no means fully utilized. As a rule, there is retail shortage of electric samovars, electric kettles, electric meat grinders, juice extractors, and other household appliances.

In light industry cotton spinning production capacities are utilized only 67 percent and weaving capacities are utilized only 56 percent. Local industry enterprises also have an insufficient workload. They could produce much more national clothing, carved furniture, ceramics, stamped goods, jewelery, and other high-quality articles produced by folk craftsmen and artisans. The republican furniture industry, it was said at the plenum, must produce, in addition to expensive sets, simpler furniture, especially children's furniture.

The speakers noted that it is necessary to persistently ensure that each enterprise within group "A" sectors produces consumer goods in a volume equal to or in excess of the wage fund of the given collective. However, this indicator remains very low in many enterprises. For example, for each ruble of wages the Chirchik Transformer Plant produces goods worth only 27 kopeks, the enterprises of the Soyuzmashkhlopkovodstvo Association produce 26 kopeks' worth, the heatproof and heat resistant metals combine produces 5.2 kopeks' worth, and the enterprises of the Ministries of the Cotton Cleaning Industry, Construction, and Highways and a number of others produce goods worth less than 1 kopek.

Poor use is made of waste from rolled metal, timber processing, and below-standard pelts and raw fur materials for the manufacture of mass consumer goods. Cotton stems and rice straw are still not used in the manufacture of industrial output.

Serious concern is being caused by the delays in constructing enterprises for consumer goods production. At the sites of some ministries -- light, local, food, and furniture industries, for example -- the four-month plans for construction and installation work have been fulfilled only 46-68 percent. The targets for commissioning fixed capital have been fulfilled only 40-60 percent.

All these shortcomings, it was said at the plenum, are explained by the fact the local party and soviet organs do not always show the necessary persistence in implementing tasks linked with increasing the output and improving the quality of consumer goods and do not carry out constant monitoring of the construction, reconstruction, and retooling of light industry enterprises or of the utilization of their capacities.

The plenum demanded the fuller utilization of all reserves and potential for satisfying the constantly growing popular demand for varied and high-quality goods. This task must be a primary party concern. It is necessary to raise the level of political and educational work in labor collectives and to develop more widely socialist competition to increase the output and improve the quality of mass consumer goods.

GOSSTROY CHAIRMAN NOVIKOV VISITS BELORUSSIA

PM201500 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 1 Jun 83 p 1

[BELTA report: "I.T. Novikov's Visit to Belorussia"]

[Text] I.T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosstroy, was in the republic 30-31 May.

A conference was held 30 May in Minsk. It examined questions of raising the technical level and increasing labor productivity in construction. I.T. Novikov addressed the conference. Taking part in it were A.N. Aksenov, M.V. Kovalev, and Yu. B. Kolokolov, leaders of construction ministries and departments, and executives of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers, and the republic's Gosplan and Gosstroy.

Comrade I.T. Novikov visited a Belorussian SSR Gosstroy construction exhibition and familiarized himself with the progress in construction of a metallurgical converter plant in Zhlobin and new capacities for the Gomselmash Production Association.
M.V. Kovalev, first deputy chairman of the Belorussin SSR Council of Ministers;
A.A. Malofeyev, first secretary of the Gomel Belorussian Communist Party Obkom;
A.S. Kamay, chairman of the oblispolkom; and V.G. Yevtukh, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Gosstroy, accompanied I.T. Novikov.

ROMANOV AT OBKOM MEETING; PERSONNEL CHANGES

WA131130 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 24 May 83 p 1

[LENTASS item: "Improving the Management of Economic and Sociocultural Construction: Session of the Leningrad Oblast Soviet"]

[Text] The 5th Session of the Leningrad Oblast Soviet 18th Convocation, was held yesterday.

The person elected as session chairman was Deputy A. V. Pavlov, first secretary of the Volosovskiy Raykom. Elected as session secretary was Deputy L. A. Chistyakova, operator at the Nevskaya Poultry Factory, of the Leningrad Ptitseprom Trust.

A report "The Further Raising of the Level of Organizer and Mass-Political Work of the Village and Settlement Soviets of People's Deputies, of Leningrad Oblast, in the Light of the Requirements of the CPSU Central Committee," was given by Deputy R. S. Bobovikov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Leningrad Oblast Soviet.

It was noted at the session that the workers of the oblast are working persistently to implement the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the May and November 1982 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and the instructions of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yu. V. Andropov. The oblast's labor collectives, under the guidance of the Leningrad party organization, overfulfilled the assignment for growth rates of the volumes of industrial production and labor productivity, the production of consumer goods, and the sale of grain, potatoes, and vegetables to the state.

The attainment of positive results in economic and cultural construction is furthered by the purposeful organizational and mass-political work of the village and settlement soviets. An area that has become very important in their activities is the implementation of the Food Program. They actively promote the rise in the level of efficiency of crop farming, the efficient use of the land and the technology, the rise in the effectiveness of animal husbandry, and the reinforcement of the fodder base. Approximately 110 deputy posts are in operation in very important sectors. Those posts, in interaction with people's control groups, exert an influence on the reduction of losses of agricultural produce during harvesting, transporting, and storage, and in the elimination of shortcomings in the organization of production. With the participation of deputies from many village soviets, dozens of hectares of land have been involved in agricultural turnover. In all matters linked with the development of social production and the personal farms of the citizens, the village and settlement soviets have begun to demonstrate a more creative approach.

Fulfilling the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers concerning the further increase in the role of the soviets in economic construction, the deputies remarked that the local Soviets in the oblast have begun working out more thoroughly the plans for comprehensive economic and social development, have begun paying more careful consideration to the questions of the intensification of production, and have drawn more broadly on the funds of the enterprises and organizations for housing construction and for the development of the public services sphere.

Guided by the requirements of the party's Central Committee, the village and settlement soviets have improved the mass-organizational work, and have guaranteed the further improvement of the style and methods of guidance, monitoring, of checking performance, and of strengthening ties with the public. Their activities are built on the basis of long-range planning, strict observance of the principles of socialist democracy, collective nature of guidance, and publicity. There has been an improvement in the practice of preparing and conducting sessions of the executive committees. However, the deputies stated that the organizational and mass-political work of many soviets continue to lag behind the party's requirements. Individual soviets have been slow in reorganizing their activities in accordance with the decisions of the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

They have not looked deeply enough into the work of the Sovkhozes, enterprises, or organizations, have not been exerting an effective influence upon the fulfillment of state plans and socialist pledges, and have been showing little concern for the use of the reserves for increasing the amount of agricultural and industrial output.

The deputies have devoted a large amount of attention to questions pertaining to ideological and moral indoctrination of the public, to, reinforcement of labor discipline in the collectives, and to the implementation of order in production, on livestock farms, in complexes, and in inhabitated places.

After thoroughly analyzing the organizational and mass-political work of the local soviets in the oblast, the deputies emphasized that the oblispolkom and the city and rayon soviets should carry out the necessary steps to further increase the role and responsibility of the village and settlement organs of authority for high final results in economic and sociocultural construction, for a more complete utilization of constitutional rights in the overall development of territory under their jurisdiction and for the successful fulfillment of the assignments of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Persons taking part in the discussion included Deputies A.A. Stepanchuk, first secretary of the Vsevolozhsk Gorkom; M.P. Shipilova, assistant brigade leader of a livestock farm on the Pikalevskiy Sovkhoz of the Boksitogorskoye Production Association of Sovkhozes; M.A. Panteleyev, chairman of the Lodeynoye Pole Gorispolkom; V.A. Zubkov, general director of the Pervomayskoye Production Association of Sovkhozes; T.I. Malyushkina, chairman of the ispolkom of the Shapkinskiy Village soviet, Tosnenskiy Rayon; R.Ya. Ozerova, worker at the Kommunar Production Association, Gatchinskiy Rayon; R.V. Shestipalova, manager of a branch of the Kirov Central Library; A.K. Kondrashov, chief of the Department of Public Health of the Leningrad Oblispolkom; K.M. Pirova, chairman of the ispolkom of the Sovetskiy Settlement Soviet, Vyborgskiy Rayon; and V.P. Grigoryev, tractor operator at the Trud Sovkhoz, of the Gomontovo Production Association of Sovkhozes.

A decision was adopted with regard to the question that had been discussed. The decision was aimed at further raising the level of the mass-organizational activities, the reinforcement of the organizational, economic, and indoctrinational work of the village and settlement soviets.

The oblast soviet expressed its conviction that the soviets and all the workers in the oblast, under the guidance of the Leningrad party organization, will do everything to assure the successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, will assure the unconditional fulfillment of the plans and the socialist pledges for the 3d year of the 11th 5-Year Plan, and will make a worthy contribution to the implementation of the country's Food Program.

The oblast soviet listened to a report on the work of the Permanent Commission for Protection of the Environment and adopted a corresponding decision.

An organizational question was considered.

L.I. Trofimov was released from his position as chief of the Administration of Culture of the oblispolkom as a result of his transfer to another job. A.P. Tupikin, who had previously worked as first secretary of the Sestroretskiy Raykom, was confirmed as chief of that administration.

As a result of his retirement, the chief of the Administration of Publishing Houses, Printing, and the Book Trade of the Leningrad Oblispolkom and Gorispolkom, M.B. Voznesenskiy, was released from his assignment. E.A. Rozhnov, who previously worked as a department chief in the obkom, was confirmed as chief of that administration.

As a result of transfer to another job, G.I. Ponomarenko was released from his assignment as chief of the Foreign Relations Department of the oblispolkom. A.M. Bulakh, who previously worked as a deputy department chief in the obkom, was confirmed as chief of that department.

Participating in the work of the session were member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Leningrad Obkom G.V. Romanov; and members of the bureau of the obkom, B.S. Andreyev, A.N. Gerasimov, N.I. Popov, and V.Ya. Khodyrev.

ANTIWAR MEETINGS HELD IN USSR HERO-CITIES

LD230826 Moscow TASS in English 2007 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 22 TASS -- June 22, 1941 will always remain in history. On that day the fascist hordes attacked the world's first socialist country without the declaration of war. The Soviet people barred the road of German imperialism to world domination by the sacrifice of the lives of 20 million of its sons and daughters. And now that the U.S. and NATO imperialists are harbouring plans of military ventures the Soviet people declare resolutely: "Peace To the Whole World."

Mass anti-war meetings were held in Hero-Cities of the USSR on the day of the beginning of the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet people (1941-1945) in the framework of the world campaign for disarmament proclaimed by the United Nations.

Workers of the Moscow plant "Krasny Proletarii" where tanks were repaired in the years of the war have addressed a call to all who treasure peace to redouble the efforts to curb the arms race, to bar the road of instigators of a new war. A meeting was held today in one of the shops of the plant.

The campaign of the aggravation of the international situation, said worker Ivan Tyurin, is opposed by the Leninist course of the Soviet state, aimed at safeguarding and consolidating peace. This was confirmed anew in Yuriy Andropov's speeches, in the results of the June plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee and the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet."

Thousands of young people of Kiev and their foreign coevals studying in the capital of the Ukraine gathered in the square of glory, made a resolute protest against the awesome plans of imperialism carrying the world to the brink of nuclear catastrophe.

The people and guests of the Black Sea port of Sevastopol whose 200th anniversary was recently observed, went to Sapun Mount. A large meeting was held there near the eternal fire of the memorial to the heroes who fell in the battles, to drive fascist German aggressors out of the sea fortress.

Steel makers of the Volgograd plant "Krasny Oktyabr" started today a labour vigil of peace devoted to the memory of heroes of war.

Manifestations, meetings, marches and peace vigils in which many thousands of people took part were also held in Brest, Novorossiisk, Tula, other Hero-cities.

The Soviet people unanimously came out in support of the antiwar movement on all continents, sent the messages to the United Nations, to the world assembly "For Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War."